

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION**



**SOUTHEAST AREA**

**BEST INTEREST FINDING AND FOREST LAND USE**  
**PLAN FOR**  
**EAST CHARLEY TIMBER SALE**  
**SSE-1386-K**

**July 2024**

## Abbreviations

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
BIF	Best interest finding
DMLW	Division of Mining, Land and Water
DOF	Division of Forestry and Fire Protection
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FRPA	Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act
FYSTS	Five-year Schedule of Timber Sales
MBF	Thousand board feet
POG	Productive old growth
POW	Prince of Wales (Island)
POWIAP	Prince of Wales Island Area Plan
ROW	Right-of-way
SESF	Southeast State Forest
SESFMP	Southeast State Forest Management Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
UA	University of Alaska
USFS	United States Forest Service

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## **I. PROPOSED ACTION**

The Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (DOF) is proposing to offer for sale approximately 201 acres of predominately young-growth timber composed of western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) but also containing occasional old growth timber inclusions from state lands on the north side of Edna Bay on Kosciusko Island. The volume to be offered totals approximately 5,000 thousand board feet (MBF). DOF proposes to sell the timber as one large sale under AS 38.05.120 for commercial use.

The management objectives for the proposed timber sale are:

1. To follow the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' (ADNR) constitutional mandate to encourage the development of the State's renewable resources (Article 8.1), making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.
2. To support the State's economy by providing royalties to the State in the form of stumpage receipts, and infuse the State's economy through wages, purchases, jobs, and business.
3. To help sustain the forest products sector in the SE Alaska economy, and to support the local economies of the communities within southern Southeast Alaska by creating additional jobs through road building, logging, trucking and potentially milling.

## **II. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

The Division is taking this action under the authority of

- AS 38.05.035(e) Best Interest Finding;
- AS 38.05.110-120 and 11 AAC 71, Timber Sale Statutes and Regulations; and
- AS 41.17.010-950 and 11 AAC 95, Forest Resources and Practices Statutes and Regulations.

## **III. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

The Division will maintain an administrative record regarding the decision of whether, or not, to proceed with the action as proposed. This record will be maintained at the DOF's Southeast Area Office filed as SSE-1386-K.

## **IV. SCOPE OF DECISION**

The Best Interest Finding (BIF) and Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) are parts three and four of a six-part process to design, sell, and administer timber sales; for this timber sale the documents are combined into a single document. The BIF and FLUP describes the DOF's intent to sell approximately 201 acres of young and old growth timber composed of western hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar, and Alaska yellow cedar predominately on Southeast State Forest land within the perimeter of the 490-acre Edna Bay North tract and a small portion (12 acres) of Habitat Classified land in the south half of the south half of Section 15. The following list summarizes the overall process:

**Part 1: Regional Planning.** The Department of Natural Resources develops area plans and state forest management plans to designate appropriate uses for state land, classify the land accordingly, and establish management guidelines for multiple use. These plans determine where timber sales are an allowed use, and what other uses

must be considered when designing and implementing timber sales. Subsequent land use decisions must be consistent with provisions contained within the applicable area and/or forest plans. The project area in this preliminary BIF is covered by the Southeast State Forest Plan (SESFP) and the Edna Bay Subunit 8 of the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP). The Land Classification of the Edna Bay area is a mix of Settlement, Recreation, General Use, Forestry and Habitat Lands.

Part 2: Five-year Schedule of Timber Sales (AS 38.05.113). The Southern Southeast Area Office prepares a Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales (FYSTS) every other year. The Schedule identifies proposed sales, including their general location, approximate acreage and/or estimated timber volume, and main access routes. The FYSTS is a scoping document that provides, for each proposed timber sale, an opportunity for the public, agencies, and industry to identify potential issues and areas of interest for further consideration in the BIF process. Under AS 38.05.113, proposed timber sales within the area covered by a BIF must appear in at least one of the two FYSTSs preceding the sale. This timber sale area has been identified in documents associated with the following FYSTS: 2011-2015, 2013-2017, and 2025-2029.

Part 3: Best Interest Finding (AS 38.05.035(e)). DOF must adopt a BIF before selling timber. A Best Interest Finding is the decision document that:

- Ensures that the best interest of the State will be served by this proposed action,
- Establishes the overall area within which the timber sale may occur,
- Determines the amount of timber that will be offered for sale and the duration of the sale,
- Sets the overall harvest and reforestation strategy for the sale area,
- Determines whether the sale proposal complies with the Constitutional requirement to manage for sustained yield by evaluating the amount of timber in the sale and the annual allowable cut for the affected area,
- Selects the appropriate method of sale (i.e., competitive or negotiated sale), and
- Determines the appraisal method that will be used to determine the sale price.

Part 4: Forest Land Use Plans (AS 38.05.112). Prior to authorizing harvest of timber on any area greater than 10 acres, the DOF must adopt a site-specific Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) for the harvest area. For this project, the DOF has prepared a FLUP for the harvest area within the overall sale area covered by this BIF and it is attached to this BIF in Appendix E. The FLUP specifies the site, size, timing, and harvest methods for harvest units within the sale area. The FLUP also addresses site-specific requirements for access road construction and maintenance, reforestation, and multiple use management. The FLUP is based on fieldwork and site-specific analyses by the DOF in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies. The FLUP is subject to public review.

Part 5: Timber Sales and Contracts. Following final adoption of the BIF and the FLUP, the DOF may offer the timber for sale (negotiated or competitive bid) using the appropriate authority. The Division will sign a contract with the purchaser for each sale. The contract will include stipulations requiring compliance with the BIF, FLUP, and all applicable statutes and regulations.

Part 6: Sale Administration. DOF will administer the timber sale and conduct field inspections to ensure compliance with the BIF, FLUP, timber sale contract, and applicable laws, including the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) and regulations (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95), and forest management statutes and regulations in AS 38.05 and 11 AAC 71.

## **V. PROJECT LOCATION, LAND STATUS, AND DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Location**

The timber sale area is found within Sections 10 and 15, Township 68 South, Range 76 East, Copper River Meridian (CRM). The sale area is found within the Craig D-5 NW USGS quadrangle. See Appendix A, East Charley Timber Sale Maps.

### **B. Title status**

Patented to the state (patent No. 50-85-0203 and 50-94-0046) under National Forest Community Grants (NFCG 232 and 349).

### **C. Land use planning, classification, and management intent**

The proposed timber sale area is predominately located within the SESF. The State of Alaska's Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (DOF) is the land manager for all harvest units/settings within this proposed sale. The managing document is the Southeast State Forest Management Plan (SESFMP). The land proposed for harvest is managed under provisions cited in the SESFMP, adopted on February 29, 2016. The primary purpose of the state forest is, "timber management that provides for the production, utilization, and replenishment of timber resources while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources" (AS 41.17.200(a)). SESF lands are classified as Forest land.

Edna Bay and its vicinity is within the geographic region covered by the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP) revised in October 1998 and administered by the Division of Mining, Land and Water. This POWIAP covers all state land proximate to the island not within the SESF. State land covered in the POWIAP serves a variety of purposes with an emphasis on the development of the community of Edna Bay. A small portion of this proposed sale is located on Habitat Classified land. The specific habitat resources associated with the parcel are to provide upland habitat for seasonal black bear concentrations associated with Charley Creek (Chapter 3, page 130).

The Interagency Fire Management Plan includes all state lands in the project area in the modified or full protection category.

### **D. Current access and land use**

The sale center is approximately one and one half miles from the State public float plane and boat dock on the northeast side of Edna Bay on Kosciusko Island. The main access route to this sale is along the federally managed 15250000 and 1520000 Roads.

Federal land on Kosciusko has seen extensive timber harvesting since the early 1940's. USFS ownership predominates on the island for several miles to the north of the sale area, along with a significant block of Sealaska regional Native corporation land that occupies the middle of the island. The last significant federal timber harvest activity on the island was the 32 million board foot Kosciusko GNA timber sale located 12 miles to the west which was active from 2017 to 2023. Most of the island to the north is a mix of young growth timber from the 1960's to the early 1980's; most roads are in a storage or deferred maintenance status.

The north management block of the SESF at Edna Bay is composed of two distinct young growth age classes; the oldest is from the period of World War II and the younger cohort established in the early 1970's. The

older timber was logged to the beach using A-frame skyline and bulldozer skidding systems and does not have a conventional road system associated with it. The youngest age class has forest road access that is generally overgrown.

The State created the Southeast State Forest in 2010 and 2011 from lands previously classified General Use, outside the Settlement classified areas. The State has sold a variety of timber sales, in various sizes, in the area since the early 2000's. The State currently has one active timber sale in operation one mile to the east of Edna Bay referred to as the Kosciusko Island East Timber Sale SSE-1384-K.

The University of Alaska (UA) and the Alaska Mental Health Trust have also conducted timber harvests on the island during the past twenty years.

In late 2014, Sealaska Corporation received conveyance from the Forest Service of approximately 11,974 acres on Kosciusko Island. This block of land is located approximately one mile to the northwest of the proposed sale area. Sealaska managed a timber harvest operation on the island for two years after conveyance but is not currently operating in the area. Sealaska Corporation has described its management intent for the property as focused on forest management. In 2018 Sealaska Corporation became the first entity in Alaska to be issued carbon-offset credits associated with carbon sequestration projects. Since that time there has been no active commercial timber harvest operations under Sealaska Corporation ownership on Kosciusko Island.

The state subdivided the land to the south of the sale and sold residential lots bordering Edna Bay in the mid 1980's. The community has developed since that time and in 2014 was incorporated as the second-class City of Edna Bay. The proposed timber sale is within the municipal boundary. The petition for incorporation listed 42 people. The city assumed road maintenance responsibility for the public roads in the state subdivisions, harbor management, limited emergency services and has developed a community bulk fuel facility on the east side of the bay adjacent to the public floatplane dock and harbor. The USFS in 2017, through a Federal Lands Access Grant, upgraded the road surface and drainage structures on the main public road through the subdivision; this road is locally referred to as the Edna Bay Community Road and while not part of the USFS system, is labeled on some maps using the USFS numbering system as the 1520 Road.

Timber has been transferred from Kosciusko uplands to marine waters from several locations over the last century. Following USFS development of a road system on the island during and after WWII, Cape Pole, Edna Bay and to a lesser extent Shipley Bay have served as marine access and log transfer facilities. Edna Bay due to its central location has repeatedly served that purpose. The shallow bathymetry of most of the bay and its semi-exposed orientation to prevailing winds constrain activity. The USFS retained federal ownership of suitable lands and established a marine access facility (MAF) on the north side of the bay in the late 1990's to move timber off the island by barge. While this MAF was built with the perspective that a facility was needed to move the timber resources proximate to Edna Bay, until just recently it has only seen limited use associated with the movement of personal use timber to local small sawmills. The MAF because of its configuration and proximity to the community has also been used to stage materials, store vehicles, launch small boats and from time to time has served as a landing zone for medical evacuation helicopters.

The State subdivision, and the subsequent development of the Edna Bay community facilitated the connection of various USFS system roads and other local roads built to access residential areas. It also fostered community concerns about commercial forest traffic, specifically log truck traffic, being routed through residential areas of the community. Due to the island's topography, the configuration of the USFS and other road systems, and the significant acreage of young-growth timber that would soon become economic to harvest, it became apparent in the early 2000's that future forest traffic through portions of the community

might be routed otherwise. To help mitigate social and economic issues, the State in 2017, built the West Edna Bay Log Transfer Facility (LTF). This LTF provides a more direct and protected location for marine transportation of timber harvested from the west side of the island. Separately, the USFS opted to retain its MAF on the north side of the bay to facilitate marine transportation of timber harvested from areas located to the north and east of the Bay.

Overall, the surrounding area experiences incidental use by the public for a variety of reasons related to semi-remote living styles, and activities associated with recreation and subsistence including, but not limited to berry picking, hiking, fishing, hunting, and firewood gathering.

## **E. Background and description of proposal**

### **1. Background:**

The demand for State timber throughout Alaska, but especially in SE Alaska, is currently high due to the recent decline in federal timber sale offerings. A diversified economy with a timber industry component has been important to Southeast Alaska for over fifty years. By direction from the Governor and Legislature, the DOF manages its Southeast timber sale program to make commercial timber volume available, and to help sustain the region's timber industry and economy.

The DOF has been proposing and selling timber sales in the vicinity of Edna Bay since the early 2000's. In 2017, the DOF through an agreement with the University of Alaska (UA) Land Management Office, constructed a log transfer facility (LTF) and log sort-yard on the west side of Edna Bay which enabled the UA to sell timber from its nearby forest lands. In 2017, the DOF, through a Good Neighbor Authority agreement (GNA) with the USFS, sold an additional 32 MMBF of federal timber which was processed through the State LTF. In 2022 and 2023 the DOF sold several timber sales out of the Kosciusko Island western tract of the Southeast State Forest. This recent series of timber sales has enabled Alcan Timber and its operators to harvest timber on the island over the past six years. Sealaska Corporation also harvested timber for several years; those logs were processed and prepared for marine transport at the State LTF. It will likely be another 15 to 20 years before young-growth timber located on the western State land tract is merchantable at a scale sufficient to justify similar mobilization and timber harvest efforts. Mobilization costs to Kosciusko Island for a logging operation are relatively high because of its remote location. It was observed by the DOF, and its timber sale operator (Papac Alaska) that timber located on the north side of the island might be feasible to harvest at this time due to proximity to the operations on the east side of the bay.

The DOF initially began reconnaissance activities on this northern tract in 2013 but elected to defer timber sale development in that area to focus its efforts on developing timber sales on the west side of the island. While mobilized to the island for timber sale administration of other sales, the DOF was able to reengage on the northern block of the SESF in the fall of 2023. Kosciusko Island East reconnaissance efforts examined timber types, potential road access, logging systems, geology, soils, hydrology, and fish and wildlife habitat within the proposed sale area. By Spring 2024, the DOF foresters had completed tasks defining the economically operable timber in the area. Locations of proposed road centerlines, drainage structure locations, harvest unit boundaries, surface drainages, karst features and associated natural resources were field-located and mapped by the end of April.

### **2. Timber Volume and Sustained Yield:**

The timber is located predominately on State Forest classified land. The total estimated sawlog volume for this 201-acre sale area is at least 5 million board feet. This volume is based on the 2016 Southern

Southeast Area Operational Forest Inventory, interpretation of aerial and satellite imagery, and field reconnaissance. A more accurate estimate of included timber volume will be derived from analyzing timber cruise plot data collected in May and June, 2024.

The Division of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to manage its timber harvest on State Forest land on a sustained yield basis. “Sustained Yield” means the “achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of an annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the State land consistent with multiple use” (AS 38.04.910). The Division’s policy is to define “regular periodic output” as out-put over a ten-year period. This is done to allow for market fluctuations and operational restrictions. Based on the DOF’s inventory of its land and the timber base, it has determined an annual allowable cut of 9,100 MBF per year for the Southern Southeast Area. The DOF will meter the volume offered for sale without exceeding the annual allowable cut. This action alone, and in combination with other timber sales that are sold, will be within the allowable cut and comply with sustained yield requirements. The duration of the timber sale contract(s) will be governed by the economic conditions at the time of the sale. The DOF in Southeast typically sets the contract duration at three to five years.

### 3. Harvest Unit Design:

Existing stand conditions within the sale area exhibit predominantly young-growth characteristics. Based on our experience, the forest would likely have significant wind damage if partially harvested. The sale area harvest settings are designed for even-aged management with clear-cut harvest using ground-based logging systems. The clear-cut silvicultural prescription is based on past harvest activities in Southeast Alaska and in other hemlock-spruce forests of the Pacific Northwest. The harvest settings are designed to minimize windthrow and the amount of residual damage to the remaining stands while minimizing common forest pests and diseases such as dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium tsugense*) and black-headed budworm (*Acleris gloverana* (Walsingham)). Logging in combination with the clear-cut prescription allows for significant scarification of the seed bed and allowance of sunlight to reach the forest floor. This creates a post-harvest environment favorable to economically significant species such as Sitka spruce, western red cedar and Alaska yellow cedar, which are less shade tolerant than western hemlock, an aggressive colonizer of the stand reinitiation phase. While two-aged or uneven-aged management prescriptions exist, the other benefit from even-aged management is that a timber manager recovers more revenue because management and harvest costs are distributed over a larger volume of timber for a given area. Given the configuration of the potentially operable sale boundaries relative to remaining timber, the lack of a larger available timber base and the remote nature of the sale, the added cost of a partial harvest and the likelihood of extensive windthrow relative to retained forest values in this area is not justified.

Reconnaissance by the DOF indicates that the area is harvestable using shovel logging techniques. This ground-based logging system will utilize directional timber falling techniques and benches on the terrain to access the timber. Soils integrity is relatively easy to manage using this method by employing adequate puncheon on skid trails which minimizes impacts to the soil and water quality. Puncheon is a term that refers to using nonmerchantable slash and logs to support the logging shovel on top of the organic soil mat. Use of puncheon not only minimizes compaction of soil it also helps to stabilize the soil, similar to tree root systems, from displacement by the machine or later by other forces such as surface water runoff.

There is generally very little surface water in the sale area. This sale has been designed overall to avoid negative impacts to freshwater tributaries to anadromous fish habitat identified by the DOF during field reconnaissance and documented by ADF&G in its anadromous waters catalog.

#### 4. Unit Access:

Access road design, construction, and maintenance will comply with the Forest Resources and Practices regulations (11 AAC 95.285-.355). Road standards and guidelines of the managing agency will be addressed to the extent prudent for the projected use. During operation of the timber sale all roads associated will receive timely and routine maintenance.

The existing road system on Kosciusko Island was constructed over the past 80 years to accommodate the larger landowners' forest management activities of which the USFS is the principal manager. The USFS has constructed most of the infrastructure on the island. The community of Edna Bay has also developed and improved roads that are part of the community and the public road right of ways within the community using grants, in kind services, and infrastructure programs offered by the USFS and the State.

#### Existing Haul Routes Examined:

The DOF considered three separate haul routes to move the timber to market from the East Charley timber sale area. These routes generally would use roads and log transfer facilities already in existence. Support of logging operations with any of the haul routes identified would likely increase traffic levels in the community and surrounding area regardless of the particular haul route used by the log trucks and other logging equipment. This additional road use would typically occur at the beginning and end of each day and take the form of crew vehicles, maintenance support and occasionally the mobilization of heavy equipment.

The examination of potential haul routes is a normal part of feasibility analysis but was also done in response to interest in avoidance of log truck traffic around the community of Edna Bay. Comment during the East Kosciusko timber sale planning in 2023 described the community use of the area surrounding the public float plane dock, the fuel facility, and the East Edna Bay MAF. The log truck traffic from the East Charley timber sale could add traffic risk in a similar manner and potentially affect road integrity to the north of the community. The added potential use of the MAF during timber operations would displace incidental uses that have become accustomed to the availability of the space.

The Kosciusko East timber sale was an old growth timber sale with inherently higher timber values with a similar haul length but 2 MMBF more timber. The sale planners for the East Charley timber sale examined three separate routes to move this timber.

*-Haul Route Option #1:* Approximately 1.9 miles of the 1520000 Road (USFS) and the 15250000 Road would be used to haul logs from the timber sale area to the USFS East Edna Bay Marine Access Facility (MAF) just west of the Public Floatplane Dock. The wood would be decked temporarily at that location and likely moved semi-daily to the West Edna Bay LTF via a mid-sized barge and then processed and bundled at the sort-yard for transfer to a ship at another location. The 15200 road that descends from the north and intersects the 1525 Road approximately 0.25 miles west of the MAF; both roads are in good condition. Pullout reconstruction would be beneficial, brushing and ditch maintenance, grading and one drainage/ relief structure was identified on the 1520 Road as needing replacement. Road signage at the intersection of the 1520 and 1525 Roads advising drivers of traffic and establishing yield conditions is also proposed. Trucking distance is relatively short. Operations could be well supported from the existing facilities in the area with this alternative. The reliance on a barge transfer is a possible drawback due to high operational costs and the influence

weather has on marine operations compared with an upland operations environment. Community use of the area may present some congestion that would require accommodation for all users. Users would need to interact with the truck and barge traffic proximate to the community float. The city operates a fuel facility south of the area which would necessitate the need to coordinate fuel barge deliveries with the log barge traffic. The primary mitigation strategy would be the above-described refurbishments to the road system and operational communication and hauling schedules coordinated with the city, other commercial users and the public. The continued ability of the community members to travel from one side of the bay to the other for postal service, commerce and well-being would be maintained.

The USFS MAF on the east side of the bay is a relatively small but adequate footprint for the purpose and while it was originally constructed for the movement of logs it has not experienced significant use for that purpose to date. An existing short bypass road allows local traffic to avoid the log transfer area. The MAF has experienced notable other incidental access use by the community primarily associated with launching and storing boats. Unauthorized storage of old vehicles and trailers was documented in the East Charlie planning process along with unknown duration storage of building materials (piling, lumber, etc.). Most of the vehicles and material have been moved to mitigate conflicts with log storage. Comment was provided during a 2023 community meeting that the site is occasionally used for helicopter medical evacuation by the US Coast Guard. While log storage at the site would decrease the workable area of the site for helicopter landing operations, helicopter operations could still be accommodated based on an interview with the USCG in February of 2023. The term of the imposition would be short-term as the projected logging operation use of the facility would be the shortest in time duration of the alternatives and projected to last less than one operating season.

*-Haul Route Option #2:* Approximately 10.0 miles of existing roads (15200, 152070, 1520200) would be utilized to haul logs from the timber sale area, through the community of Edna Bay to the existing State LTF on the southwest side of Edna Bay. This route is along the existing USFS 1520000 Road until reaching the intersection of the Edna Bay Community Road (also referred to as the 1520000)) and the 15250000 Road. From here the route would head along another 2.8 miles of public road managed by the City of Edna Bay (a public right of way) until again reaching another segment of the USFS managed 1520000 Road located on private land on the west side of the community then continuing another 1.6 miles south on the road until reaching the junction of the state 1520070 Road. From the junction, the 1520070 Road is on a combination of SESF and UA ownership for another 3.7 miles until reaching the State of Alaska LTF. Recommended capital road costs along the route were estimated that included improving the grade on the west side of Charley Creek, upgrading drainage structures on several sections of the community road, and resurfacing sections of the 1520 Road from its departure from the school area to the junction with the state 1520070 Road to the West Edna Bay LTF. Road traffic management could be improved by brushing and adding pullouts to the community road section at several locations. The public road through the community appeared capable of handling the added traffic at the projected log hauling speed of 15 MPH with these modifications. The consideration of this route is in large part potentially feasible due to upgrades made by the USFS to the bridge and road surface in 2017. Several sections of the road were improved by the USFS but due to the age of the road it may need additional material added as use occurs and is to be expected with forest operations. This route may be more expensive than Route #1 in that it proposes capital cost improvements to the road, it has longer project timelines associated with the improvements and has higher costs associated with trucking. The route exposes the project to the largest footprint of public traffic out of all the alternatives and there is an assumed cost

associated with maintaining the older sections of the road. Risks appear to be manageable within existing means and methods. It has a projected operations length of less than one operating season. This route would need to manage a variety of concerns regarding commercial traffic use on public roads within the City of Edna Bay's jurisdiction. The city has represented these issues in the form of an ordinance that provides authorization using a permit process issued by the City of Edna Bay. The ordinance has not been implemented to date.

*-Haul Route Option #3:* Approximately 19.2 miles of road would be utilized to haul logs from the timber sale area northwest to the existing USFS and Sealaska managed 152000 and 150000 roads, south into the Southeast State Forest Road and into the west side of Edna Bay (the State LTF) via the state road system. More than half of this route requires reconditioning or reconstruction of roads to be used. Use of this route would remove the log hauling traffic from the community. Truck hauling time would be relatively high and combined with the extensive construction needed, would produce a sale timeline that would be long and challenging to manage. Many log trucks would be required to keep other costs within the economic scope of the timber sale. The large quantity of trucks required by this alternative was considered by the DOF to not be reasonable to expect of the operator; this many assets on the road would also drastically increase complexity of support operations. Costs of this alternative do not appear to be feasible and would likely require more than one operating season due to the road construction lead time. Due to the estimated costs, discussions with the respective land managers did not occur regarding its use.

#### Preferred Alternative:

Haul Route #1 with the use of the USFS MAF on the east side of the bay is the preferred alternative chosen by the DOF in this preliminary decision due to the minimal exposure to unknown risk and overall project cost. The concerns voiced by the community and observed by DOF are reasonable to manage with the resources, revenue, and time available and are very similar to the Kosciusko East timber sale. Haul Route #2 received a considerable number of unfavorable comments from some of the residents when it was discussed as an alternative to the Kosciusko East timber sale and was not encouraged by the City of Edna Bay at that time. Because of the extensive amount of reconstruction and haul distance, Haul Route #3 is considered financially out of scope of the timber sale and was dropped from consideration.

The primary access proposed is the USFS mainline route that runs through the sale (1520000 Road). Assessment by the DOF indicates the road can be improved and left in a like condition post timber sale. Proposed work on the roads associated with this timber sale is outlined in the FLUP and will include pull out restoration, establishment of a readily drainable surface crown on the road, a ditch line and the replacement or repair of one surface water drainage structure located part way down the hill.

#### Proposed New and Reconditioned Road:

The proposed new roads (spur roads) within the timber sale units were located by the DOF and total 1.07 Miles in length. A new projected secondary trunk road ties to the 1520000 Road from within the SESF just north of the southern SESF management boundary and heads east into the sale where two spurs truncate to the south to accommodate yarding activities.

The road system, with a few exceptions, is designed to be constructed with grades less than or equal to 12%. Some drilling and shooting will be required to remove rock obstructions and facilitate good

drainage or to bench the road for short steep segments on rock outcrops. The site is well drained with very little surface water evident. Relief culverts will be utilized if surface flow pools against the road.

The DOF as part of accessing the timber, will also recondition (add surfacing) on approximately 0.35 miles of existing spurs that it inherited from the USFS when the land was conveyed to the State.

5. Appraisal method:

The DOF will appraise the timber value in compliance with 11 AAC 71.092. The sale area will be appraised using a residual value appraisal method. Selling values and extraction cost data are obtained from industry sources, the United States Forest Service, and previous harvest operations on state lands.

## F. Resources and management

### 1. Timber

a. Timber Stand Composition and Structure:

Timber types are primarily a mix of young-growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock and with a minor component of old-growth western hemlock and western redcedar. Most of the stand was logged proximate to the 1940's. The residual timber components occupy included areas in general that likely were not feasible to harvest due to species, topography, or quality. Wind throw subsequently appears to have also influenced these residuals. These residual inclusions are typically intermixed in with the young growth.

b. Stand Silvics:

The focus of this proposed sale is to harvest the merchantable young-growth timber and the residual timber. Timber stands included in the sale have comparable commercial timber volumes per acre as observed to the west of Edna Bay that was harvested between 2017 and 2023 which was approximately 70 years old.

Adjacent young growth stands are approximately 50 years old. These less mature young-growth stands of spruce-hemlock are also nearing merchantability with evidence of pole size timber on the edges and better site positions. Blowdown and snow damage seems to be a common occurrence within this younger age timber type with small openings in the overstory scattered throughout the stands. Some of the dominant and codominant spruce receiving direct light and good position on the site have reached merchantable size and contain at least one merchantable log. The stands in general do not appear to have been thinned. Due to the high ratio of pole timber to sawlogs the adjacent stands are expected to become economically feasible to harvest in approximately 20 years based on field reconnaissance.

c. Reforestation and Site Preparation: The sale area will be reforested in compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices regulations (11 AAC 95.375-.390) unless it is converted to other use. The DOF will conduct post-harvest reforestation inspections of all areas of commercial timber harvest to ensure that the stocking of natural regeneration meets or exceeds FRPA reforestation requirements.

Natural regeneration is the preferred regeneration method for this sale, and it is anticipated that adequate stocking levels will be achieved within five years after harvest. Experience with this

regeneration method on POW and other areas of southern southeast Alaska has shown that well-stocked stands are readily established within regulatory timelines. Logging will break down the slash piece size and residuals logs to the ground level, accelerating decomposition and opening more growing sites. Disturbance associated with logging will also increase seed bed opportunity and seedling survival by creating mineral soil access and micro relief.

Sitka spruce and western red cedar are the preferred species for reforestation in the projected future market conditions. Spruce and western red cedar will likely be the favored and dominant species following harvest due to anticipated levels of ground scarification and open stand conditions during the stand reinitiation phase. Scarification through ground-based harvest methods disturb the vegetative mat and in turn provides a more receptive seed bed. Western hemlock will also be a major component of the regenerated stand since it currently occupies the site and provides a prolific seed source.

d. Topography and Soils:

The proposed sale will be designed and managed to prevent significant impairment of the land and water with respect to renewable resources (AS41.17.060(c)(5)).

The sale area is situated on an undulating plateau, with a southerly aspect and average elevation of approximately 350 FT. The sale area primarily has a slope of less than 35 percent though some short steeper pitches exist. Karst limestone geology with sink holes, rock fins, and semi-vegetated outcroppings are found throughout. The overall site is well-drained with few indications of year-round surface waters.

Karst characteristics that may be susceptible to hydrologic change have been field identified at other locations on Kosciusko. The DOF has recorded karst features observed. Harvest operations will be instructed to maneuver and manipulate timber and slash to minimize change in karst structures, protect soil resources and to maintain any evident natural drainage patterns. Sediment movement is recognized as a risk to karst structures and will be mitigated where those features manifest.

During times of saturated soil conditions operations will be expected to adhere to Best Management Practices (BMPs). Machines will be properly supported by puncheon or slash while maneuvering in areas with indications of emergence and/or submergence of surface water. If crossings are required machines will be expected to remove the woody material from the stream when finished. Turbidity is not expected to be an issue in this sale given the lack of surface water and infiltration rate of the soil. Sink holes can be avoided with operations and the bank stability of the adjacent area will be maintained.

2. Wildlife habitat and harvest.

As required by AS 41.17.098, DOF provides due deference to ADF&G to ensure all wildlife habitat issues are addressed by the proposed timber sale design. The proposed timber sale was identified in the 2025-2029 FYSTS sent to ADF&G. No specific design issues were identified in those comments.

The United State Fish and Wildlife Service publishes a geodatabase of identified bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest locations. Per 11 AAC 95.340 (c), the DOF avoids the nest locations in the planning of state timber sales. No eagle nest locations were indicated by the database or observed in the field.

The DOF conducted sale reconnaissance efforts throughout the northern management block of the SESF to gauge the timber sale operability and did a timber cruise to quantify timber merchantability using a grid sampling system that methodically covered the entire sale footprint at a rate of approximately one plot per acre. This effort provided a secondary observance of the sale area for indications of use by wildlife species.

Habitat classified land occupies a strip of land (South ½ of the South ½ of Section 15) between the northern block of the SESF and the Settlement classified land along the north side of Edna Bay. The strip is roughly bounded by Charley Creek on the west and a knob on the east in Section 14 managed by the USFS, the strip's depth north to south is ¼ mile. The POWIAP summarizes the intent of the classification as associated with maintaining upland black bear habitat adjacent to East Charley Creek. The timber sale proposes to harvest less than 12 acres out of 160 acres of the Habitat management block. The young growth timber type extent and the accessible topography make this a logical management transition line. The existing transition line is based on public land transition parts and was chosen based on the ease and standardization of the description.

Black bear (*Ursus americanus*) scat was observed throughout the sale area; no potential bear den sites were observed. Two bears were sighted on separate occasions.

Wolf (*Canis lupus*) scat was also observed along the 1520000 Road and in one unit; no potential den sites were observed.

Sitka black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis*) scat was found in numerous locations throughout the sale area, no live animals were observed. The proposed harvest area will likely diminish deer habitat in the long term. While the surrounding area of Edna Bay has had significant timber harvested historically for the last 100 years, this specific project area was predominately logged last in the 1940's. The adjacent stands that will be left after this proposed timber sale, offers a mix of undisturbed nondevelopable area to the southeast, a riparian area associated with Charley Creek to the west on USFS land. The land to the immediate north is associated with USFS with the bulk under Sealaska Corporation ownership one mile to the north. Sealaska has indicated that most of it is ownership is obligated under carbon credits for the foreseeable future. The age class of this adjacent timber to the north and west is a mix ranging from old growth to young growth with a predominance in the 40- to 65-year age strata. The proposed harvest is anticipated to result in an increase in food values for deer within its footprint for the next 20 years compared to existing conditions.

### 3. Fish Habitat, Water Resources, and Water Quality.

The proposed sale has been designed and managed to protect fish habitat and water quality in compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95). As required by AS 41.17.098, DOF provides due deference to ADF&G to ensure all fish habitat issues are addressed by the proposed timber sale design. DOF provides due deference to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) for all water quality issues.

The cataloged anadromous stream west of the sale named Charley Creek (103-90-10580) flows in a southerly direction and empties into the head of Edna Bay. Several intermittent surface tributaries to it originate in the proposed timber sale. No evidence of fish was observed in either of these streams.

Another small anadromous stream (103-90-10590) has significant flow that emerges from a karst feature at the toe of a hill 800 feet south of the sale. The hillside above the feature is relatively steep with no observed connecting surface waters; a small wet draw to the east of the southern unit is a likely flow contributor.

To protect the water quality of all non-fish bearing waters the DOF will require a combination of directional felling, encourage yarding practices that are likely to maintain bank stability through the preservation of the existing vegetation mat next to these streams, and the removal of logging debris and slash from all stream courses during harvest operations.

#### 4. Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources.

The timber sale area is not known to provide significant recreation resources. This timber sale is not expected to adversely affect recreational opportunities on Kosciusko Island.

Incidental tourism is expected to remain at its current level as there are minimal opportunities for lodging, groceries, and general services within the community of Edna Bay and transportation costs are high. Commercial tourism is not known to occur in the area. Given the removed location of the proposed sale units relative to the rest of Davidson Inlet, impact or disruption to the general public's use are not expected.

Scenic resources are expected to be altered temporarily when viewing the sale from aircraft or along the 1520000 Road. This view shed will be like other locations in southeast where periodic timber harvest has occurred.

#### 5. Cultural Resources.

DOF works with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to identify and avoid known cultural, historic, or prehistoric sites in planning the proposed access routes and harvest areas.

If additional archaeological or historical sites are identified, proposed harvest areas and road locations will be appropriately adjusted to avoid conflicts. If any historic or archaeological sites are encountered during road construction or harvest activities, DOF will immediately inform SHPO and take action to protect the resources.

#### 6. Subsurface Resources

There is no known current mining activity in the immediate area. Other than sharing some of the same access roads, this sale should have no impact on the potential mining resources or mining activity in this area. Karst features such as solution holes within the sale area are indicated on the planning maps and will be avoided with direct yarding operations. Bank stability associated with the perimeter of the karst feature, along with slash and sediment management will be performance goals stated and described in the FLUP.

### **G. Costs and benefits**

Making the timber available on State land is in keeping with the Alaska Constitution and the intent of the governor and legislature to make the resource available in a sustainable manner commensurate with demand. The SESF was created with this vision in mind.

Based on DOF observations of the project area and historic markets, timber revenue is projected to cover administration, access and operating costs for this sale area and return stumpage royalty to the State. Kosciusko is an established location for timber harvesting with known risks and costs of operation. The existing POW labor force can access the area by boat from Naukati and by plane from several other regional localities. The log transfer sites, logging camp and other community resources are established resources. The operator and timber purchaser currently situated on Kosciusko Island have voiced an interest in the use of these timber resources and continuing their operations proximate to the community.

During the planning of the Kosciusko East timber sale, the safety of the public was an item of concern expressed by some of the residents of Edna Bay. The DOF took that experience into account in the development of the sale. While this sale utilizes a different haul route to reach the same selected MAF, potential traffic conflicts may occur on segments of the USFS 1520000 and 15250000 Roads. The combined segment length with this potential two-way traffic use by the residents is approximately ¼ mile long. Traffic on this segment occurs on a typical day associated with mail, commerce, school, subsistence, and access to the public float. This segment also has a spring/ surface water source that some members haul and use for domestic purposes. The MAF also sees incidental activity associated with moving materials and emergency mobilization. Mitigation for safety and social conflict on the road and MAF will be managed through the development of the contract required purchaser operating plan to be approved by the DOF. The following items at a minimum will be addressed in the development of the plan:

- Timber operations will account for and manage potential user conflict times by regulating log truck traffic.
- Adequate sight distance and space for passing or two-way vehicle traffic will be considered. The restoration or widening of pullouts, the clearing of vegetation are examples of possible improvements.
- Posting of signage in the traffic area and communicate road plans to all users.
- Control purchaser vehicle speeds through the contract and purchaser operating plans based on road conditions.
- Licensed commercial drivers will be used for log hauling, and vehicles will be inspected regularly.

The community of Edna Bay is likely to realize tangible benefits for some of its residents in the form of employment. Timber sale access to the sale area will refurbish the USFS managed roadbed. Improvement of the road is projected to also benefit the broader community with improved subsistence access to the USFS and State managed land.

While the DOF encourages utilization of the timber resource by the timber purchaser, significant residual firewood potential typically is present after a timber sale is logged. This proposed timber sale is substantially closer to the community than the sales sold in the past ten years to the west. The DOF will consider leaving the road system open to some degree if demand is indicated by the community and a method is achievable within the community to actively manage the road condition in the DOF's absence.

Timber sales have traditionally created broad economic benefits to the communities of Southeast Alaska. The business communities on POW and other nearby SE communities will receive direct economic benefits by providing support services for the operators such as transportation, fuel, food, housing, medical and miscellaneous supplies.

## **VI. PUBLIC NOTICE**

This PBIF was publicly noticed in compliance with AS 38.05.945. Notice was posted on the Alaska Online Public Notice System on June 14, 2024. Notices were also posted at the Ketchikan, Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Edna Bay Public Libraries. Mailed notices were distributed to a mailing list maintained by the Southeast Area Office and public notices were sent to the post offices of Ketchikan, Ward Cove, Craig, Klawock, Thorne Bay, Edna Bay, Coffman Cove, Naukati, Metlakatla, Wrangell and Petersburg. A legal notice was also provided in the Ketchikan Daily News; the Island Post; and the Petersburg and Wrangell papers.

## **VII. PUBLIC COMMENT**

DOF received in a timely manner eight comments on the Preliminary Best Interest Finding and Draft Forest Land Use Plan noticed on June 14, 2024. Comment received focused on the appropriateness of harvesting Habitat classified land, the relative location of the timber sale to the Community Spring, the preferred transportation route proposed, and the operational effort made by the timber purchaser and the State on the recent Kosciusko East timber sale to the east of the proposed East Charley timber sale.

The comments are summarized in Appendix D. The comment structure is based on the resources discussed in the Preliminary Best Interest document and the topics emphasized by commenters.

**VIII. DISCUSSION, FINAL FINDING AND DECISION**

After due consideration of all pertinent information, the ADNR has reached the following Decision: to offer for sale approximately 201 acres of predominately young growth forest composed of western hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and Alaska yellow cedar on Southeast State Forest land and 12 acres of Habitat classified lands. Harvest activities on the Southeast State Forest lands and Habitat classified land will follow the respective management intents of the of the Southeast State Forest Plan and the Prince of Wales Area Plan. The DOF finds that this decision satisfies the objectives stated in this document and it is in the best interest of the State to proceed with this action under its authority in AS 38.05.035(e) (Powers and Duties of the Director) and AS 38.05.110-120; 11 AAC 71 (Timber Sale Statutes and Regulations; and AS 41.17.010-.950 and 11 AAC 95 (Forest Resources and Practices Statutes and Regulations).

**IX. SIGNATURE**



Commissioner *FOR*  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

*24 July 2024*

Date

## **X. RECONSIDERATION**

An eligible person affected by this decision of the department, and who provided timely written comment or public hearing testimony to the department, may request reconsideration to the DNR Commissioner per AS 44.37.011 and 11 AAC 02. Any request for reconsideration must be received by the Commissioner's Office within twenty (20) calendar days after issuance of the decision under 11 AAC 02.040. The Commissioner may order or deny a request for reconsideration within thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of the decision. If the Commissioner takes no action on a request for reconsideration within thirty (30) days after issuance of the decision, the request for reconsideration is considered denied. The Commissioner's decision on reconsideration, other than a remand decision, is a final administrative order and decision of the department. An eligible person must first request reconsideration to the Commissioner before seeking relief in superior court. The Alaska State Courts establish its own rules for timely ap-pealing final administrative orders and decisions of the department.

Reconsideration may be mailed or hand-delivered to the DNR Commissioner's Office, 550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1400, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501; or faxed to (907)-269-8918 or sent by electronic mail to [dnr.appeals@alaska.gov](mailto:dnr.appeals@alaska.gov). Reconsideration must be accompanied by the fee established in 11 AAC 05.160(d)(1)(F), which has been set at \$200 under the provisions of 11 AAC 05.160(a)-(b).

If no request for reconsideration is filed by that date, this decision goes into effect as a final order and decision 30 days after signature.

A copy of 11 AAC 02 is enclosed and is also available on the department's website at <https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/pdf/DNR-11-AAC-02.pdf>.

If you have any questions, please contact Greg Staunton, Southeast Area Forester, [greg.staunton@alaska.gov](mailto:greg.staunton@alaska.gov), 907.225.3070.

**XI. APPENDICES**

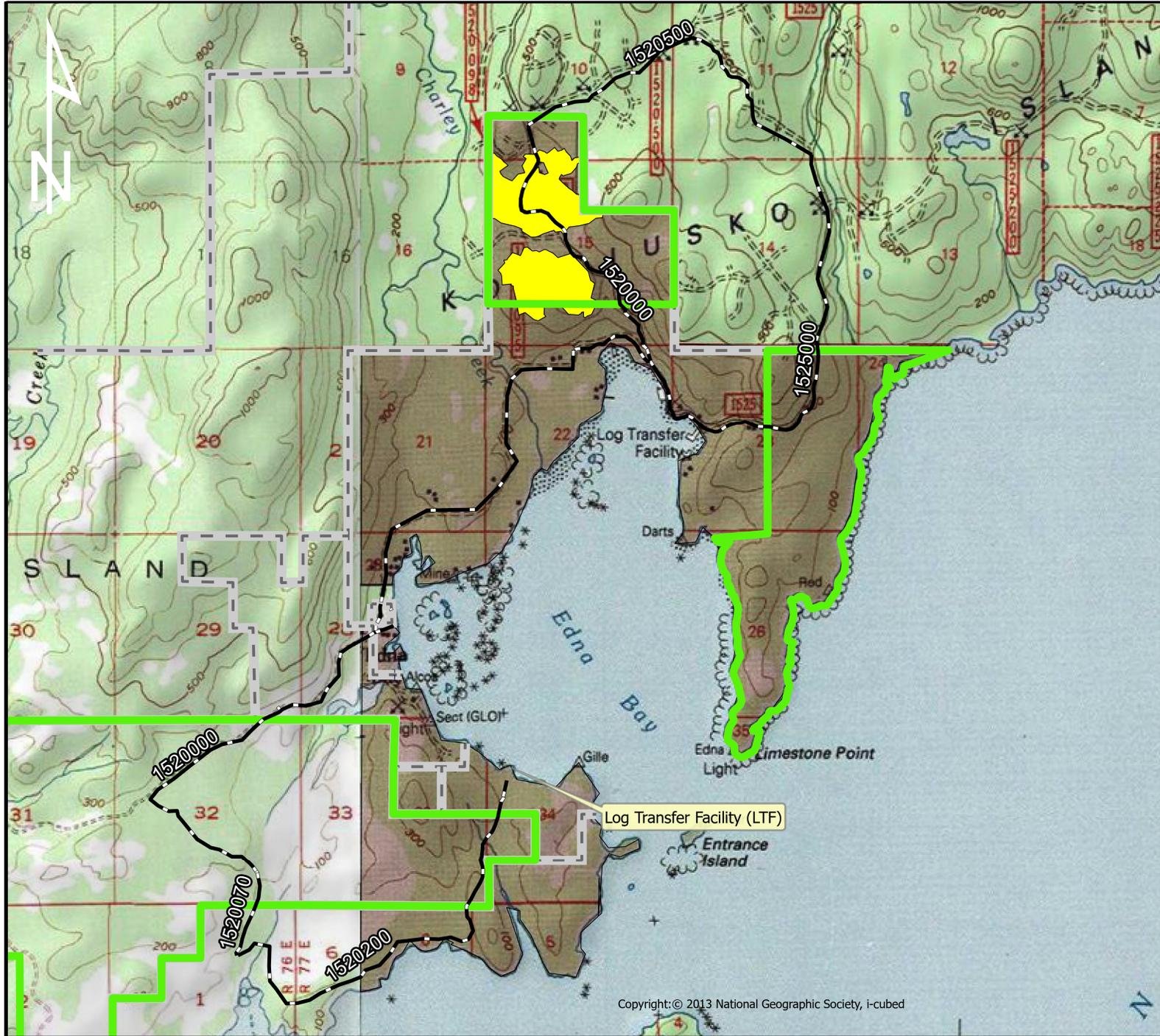
<b>Appendix A</b>	SSE-1386-K East Charley Timber Sale Maps
<b>Appendix B</b>	References
<b>Appendix C</b>	Appeal Regulations
<b>Appendix D</b>	East Charley Timber Sale Comments & Responses
<b>Appendix E</b>	SSE-1386-K East Charley Forest Land Use Plan

**Appendix A SSE-1386-K East Charley Timber Sale Maps**

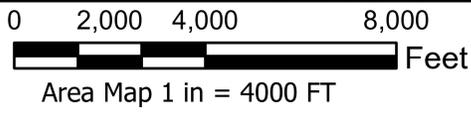
Vicinity Map (one page)

Unit Maps (two pages/ see FLUP Appendix A)

Haul Route Map (one page)

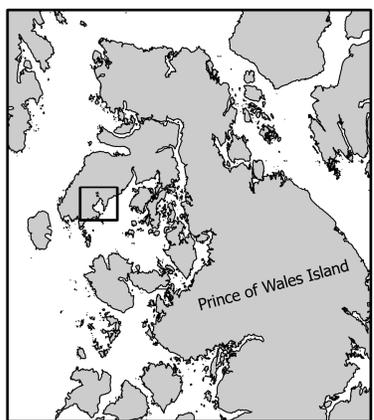


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Township: T68S R76E Section(s): 10, 15  
Copper River Meridian

**APPENDIX A1  
SSE-1386-K  
EAST CHARLEY TIMBER  
SALE  
AREA MAP**

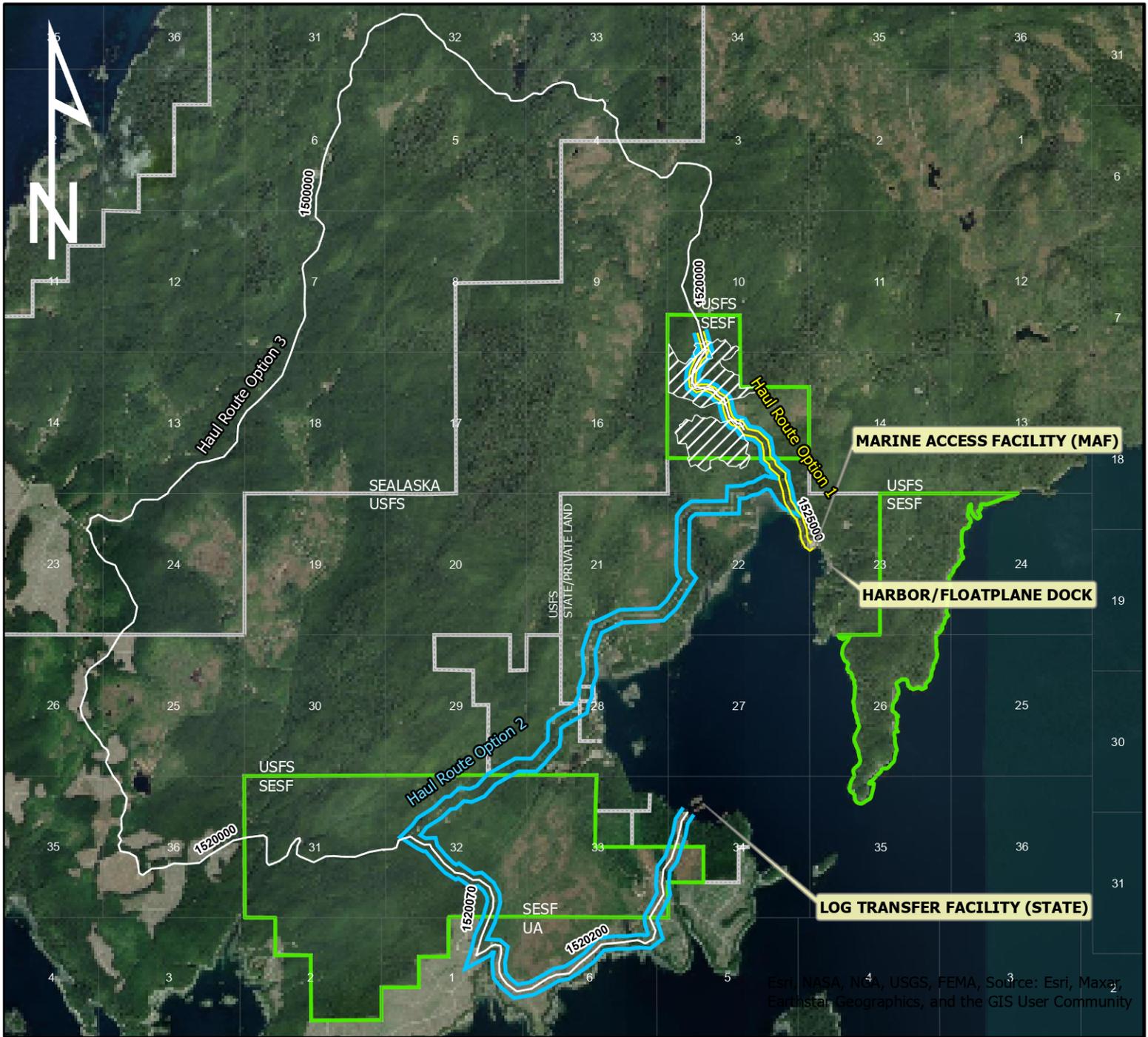


Vicinity Map 1 in = 32 miles

**Legend**

- Proposed Harvest Unit
- Southeast State Forest (SESF)
- Other State/Private Land
- Property Line
- System Road





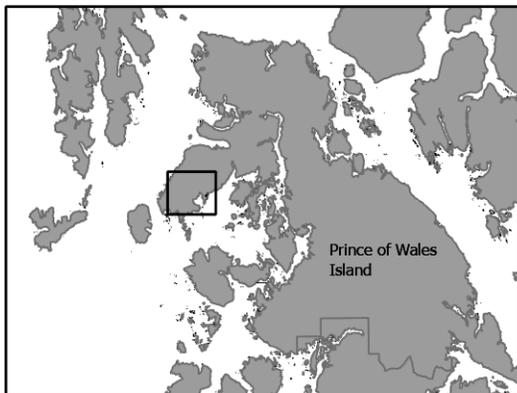
Esri, NASA, NOAA, USGS, FEMA, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



Area Map 1 in = 1 MILE

T68S R76E, Section(s) 23, 24, 26  
Copper River Meridian

### APPENDIX A3 HAUL ROUTE MAP SSE-1386-K EAST CHARLEY TIMBER SALE



Vicinity Map 1 in = 32 miles

Legend			
	Haul Route Option 1		Proposed Harvest Unit
	Haul Route Option 2		State Forest (SESF)
	Haul Route Option 3		Property Line



## **Appendix B References**

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Annual Board and Agency Reports on the effectiveness of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations. Reports retrievable from: <http://forestry.alaska.gov/alaskaboardforestry.htm>

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## **Appendix C Appeal and Request for Reconsideration Regulations**

Note: "Appeal" means a request to the commissioner to review a decision that the commissioner did not sign or cosign. "Request for reconsideration" means a petition or request to the commissioner to review an original decision that the commissioner signed or cosigned.

### **11 AAC 02 Regulations**

#### **11 AAC 02.010. Applicability and eligibility.**

- (a) This chapter sets out the administrative review procedure available to a person affected by a decision of the department. If a statute or a provision of this title prescribes a different procedure with respect to a particular decision, that procedure must be followed when it conflicts with this chapter.
- (b) Unless a statute does not permit an appeal, an applicant is eligible to appeal or request reconsideration of the department's decision on the application. An applicant is eligible to participate in any appeal or request for reconsideration filed by any other eligible party.
- (c) If a statute restricts eligibility to appeal or request reconsideration of a decision to those who have provided timely written comment or public hearing testimony on the decision, the department will give notice of that eligibility restriction as part of its public notice announcing the opportunity to comment.
- (d) If the department gives public notice and allows a public comment period of at least 30 days on a proposed action, and if no statute requires opportunity for public comment, the department may restrict eligibility to appeal or request reconsideration to those who have provided timely written comment or public hearing testimony on the proposed action by including notice of the restriction as part of its public notice announcing the opportunity to comment.
- (e) An eligible person affected by a decision of the department that the commissioner did not sign or cosign may appeal the decision to the commissioner within the period set by 11 AAC 02.040.
- (f) An eligible person affected by a decision of the department that the commissioner signed or cosigned may request the commissioner's reconsideration within the period set by 11 AAC 02.040.
- (g) A person may not both appeal and request reconsideration of a decision.

#### **11 AAC 02.015. Combined decisions.**

- (a) When the department issues a combined decision that is both a final disposal decision under AS 38.05.035(e) and any other decision, including a disposal decision combined with a land use plan decision, or a disposal decision to grant certain applications combined with a decision to deny others, the appeal process set out for a disposal decision in AS 38.05.035(i) - (m) and this chapter applies to the combined decision.
- (b) Repealed 12/27/2012.

#### **11 AAC 02.020. Finality of a decision for purposes of appeal to court.**

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in a statute or a provision of this title, an eligible person must first either appeal or request reconsideration of a decision in accordance with this chapter before appealing a decision to superior court.
- (b) The commissioner's decision on appeal is the final administrative order and decision of the department for purposes of appeal to the superior court.
- (c) The commissioner may order or deny a request for reconsideration within 30 calendar days after issuance of the decision, as determined under 11 AAC 02.040(c) - (e). If the commissioner takes no action during the 30-day

period, the request for reconsideration is considered denied. Denial of a request for reconsideration is the final administrative order and decision of the department for purposes of appeal to the superior court.

(d) If the commissioner timely orders reconsideration of the decision, the commissioner may affirm the decision, issue a new or modified decision, or remand the matter to the director for further proceedings. The commissioner's decision, other than a remand decision, is the final administrative order and decision of the department for purposes of appeal to the superior court.

#### **11 AAC 02.030. Filing an appeal or request for reconsideration.**

(a) An appeal or request for reconsideration under this chapter must

- (1) be in writing;
- (2) be filed by personal service, mail, facsimile transmission, or electronic mail;
- (3) be signed by the appellant or the appellant's attorney, unless filed by electronic mail; an appeal or request for reconsideration filed by electronic mail must state the name of the person appealing or requesting reconsideration and a single point of contact to which any notice or decision concerning the appeal or request for reconsideration is to be sent;
- (4) be correctly addressed;
- (5) be timely filed in accordance with 11 AAC 02.040;
- (6) specify the case reference number used by the department, if any;
- (7) specify the decision being appealed or for which reconsideration is being requested;
- (8) specify the basis upon which the decision is challenged;
- (9) specify any material facts disputed by the appellant;
- (10) specify the remedy requested by the appellant;
- (11) state the address to which any notice or decision concerning the appeal or request for reconsideration is to be mailed; an appellant may also provide a telephone number where the appellant can be reached during the day or an electronic mail address; an appeal or request for reconsideration filed electronically must state a single address to which any notice or decision concerning the appeal or request for reconsideration is to be mailed;
- (12) identify any other affected agreement, contract, lease, permit, or application by case reference number, if any;
- (13) include a request for an oral hearing, if desired; in the appeal or request for reconsideration, the appellant may include a request for any special procedures to be used at the hearing; the appeal or request for reconsideration must describe the factual issues to be considered at the hearing; and
- (14) be accompanied by the applicable fee set out in 11 AAC 05.160.

(b) At the time an appeal is filed, and up until the deadline set out in 11 AAC 02.040(a) to file the appeal, an appellant may submit additional written material in support of the appeal, including evidence or legal argument.

(c) If public notice announcing a comment period of at least 30 days was given before the decision, an appellant may not submit additional written material after the deadline for filing the appeal, unless the appeal meets the requirements of (a) of this section and includes a request for an extension of time, and the department determines that the appellant has shown good cause for an extension. In considering whether the appellant has shown good cause, the department will consider factors including one or more of the following:

- (1) comments already received from the appellant and others;
- (2) whether the additional material is likely to affect the outcome of the appeal;
- (3) whether the additional material could reasonably have been submitted without an extension;
- (4) the length of the extension requested;
- (5) the potential effect of delay if an extension is granted.

(d) If public notice announcing a comment period of at least 30 days was not given before the decision, an appellant may submit additional written material after the deadline for filing the appeal, if the appeal meets the requirements of (a) of this section and includes a notice of intent to file the additional written material. The department must receive the additional written material within 20 days after the deadline for filing the appeal, unless the appeal also includes a request for an extension of time, and the department determines that the appellant has shown good cause for an extension. In considering whether the appellant has shown good cause, the department will consider factors including one or more of the following:

- (1) comments already received from the appellant and others;
- (2) whether the additional material is likely to affect the outcome of the appeal;
- (3) whether the additional material could reasonably have been submitted without an extension;
- (4) the length of the extension requested;
- (5) the potential effect of delay if an extension is granted.

(e) At the time a request for reconsideration is filed, and up until the deadline to file a request for reconsideration, an appellant may submit additional written material in support of the request for reconsideration, including evidence or legal argument. No additional written material may be submitted after the deadline for filing the request for reconsideration.

(f) If the decision is one described in 11 AAC 02.060(c), an appellant may ask for a stay as part of the appeal or request for reconsideration. The appellant must include an argument as to why the public interest requires a stay.

#### **11 AAC 02.040. Timely filing; issuance of decision.**

(a) To be timely filed, an appeal or request for reconsideration must be received by the commissioner's office within 20 calendar days after issuance of the decision, as determined under (c) or (d) of this section, unless another period is set by statute, regulation, or existing contract. If the 20th day falls on a day when the department is officially closed, the appeal or request for reconsideration must be filed by the next working day.

(b) An appeal or request for reconsideration will not be accepted if it is not timely filed.

(c) If the appellant is a person to whom the department delivers a decision by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested, issuance occurs when the addressee or the addressee's agent signs for the decision. If the addressee or the addressee's agent neglects or refuses to sign for the certified mail, or if the address that the addressee provided to the department is not correct, issuance by certified mail occurs when the decision is deposited in a United States general or branch post office, enclosed in a postage-paid wrapper or envelope, addressed to the person's current address of record with the department, or to the address specified by the appellant under 11 AAC 02.030(a)(11).

(d) If the appellant is a person to whom the department did not deliver a decision by personal service or certified mail, issuance occurs

- (1) when the department gives public notice of the decision; or
- (2) if no public notice is given, when the decision is signed; however, the department may state in the decision a later date of issuance and the corresponding due date for any appeal or request for reconsideration.

(e) The date of issuance constitutes delivery or mailing for purposes of a reconsideration request under AS 44.37.011(d) or AS 44.62.540(a).

#### **11 AAC 02.050. Hearings.**

(a) The department will, in its discretion, hold a hearing when questions of fact must be resolved.

(b) The hearing procedure will be determined by the department on a case-by-case basis. As

provided in 11 AAC 02.030(a)(13), any request for special procedures must be included with the request for a hearing.

(c) In a hearing held under this section

(1) formal rules of evidence need not apply; and

(2) the hearing will be recorded, and may be transcribed at the request and expense of the party requesting the transcript.

#### **11 AAC 02.060. Stays; exceptions.**

(a) Except as provided in (c) and (d) of this section, timely appealing or requesting reconsideration of a decision in accordance with this chapter stays the decision during the commissioner's consideration of the appeal or request for reconsideration. If the commissioner determines that the public interest requires removal of the stay, the commissioner will remove the stay and allow all or part of the decision to take effect on the date set in the decision or a date set by the commissioner.

(b) Repealed 9/19/2001.

(c) Unless otherwise provided in a statute or a provision of this title, a decision takes effect immediately if it is a decision to

(1) issue a permit that is revocable at will;

(2) approve surface operations for a disposal that has already occurred or a property right that has already vested; or

(3) administer an issued oil and gas lease or license, or an oil and gas unit agreement.

(d) Timely appealing or requesting reconsideration of a decision described in (c) of this section does not automatically stay the decision. However, the commissioner will impose a stay, on the commissioner's own motion or at the request of an appellant, if the commissioner determines that the public interest requires it.

(e) A decision takes effect immediately if no party is eligible to appeal or request reconsideration and the commissioner waives the commissioner's right to review or reconsider the decision.

#### **11 AAC 02.070. Waiver of procedural violations.**

The commissioner may, to the extent allowed by applicable law, waive a requirement of this chapter if the public interest or the interests of justice so require.

#### **11 AAC 02.900. Definitions.**

In this chapter,

(1) "appeal" means a request to the commissioner to review a decision that the commissioner did not sign or cosign;

(2) "appellant" means a person who files an appeal or a request for reconsideration;

(3) "commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources;

(4) "decision" means a written discretionary or factual determination by the department specifying the details of the action to be allowed or taken;

(5) "department" means, depending of the particular context in which the term is used, the Department of Natural Resources, the commissioner, the director of a division within the Department of Natural Resources, or an authorized employee of the Department of Natural Resources;

(6) "request for reconsideration" means a petition or request to the commissioner to review an original decision that the commissioner signed or cosigned.

**Appendix D SSE-1386-K East Charley Timber Sale Comments & Responses**

## Appendix D

# SSE-1386-K, East Charley Timber Sale Comments & Responses

Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Fire Protection  
July 2024

The following people commented on the Proposed East Charley Timber Sale SSE-1384-K during or proximate to the comment period that ended on July 15, 2024, for the combined Preliminary Best Interest Finding and Forest Land Use Plan:

City of Edna Bay  
Kate Lankford  
Louise DiPaolo  
Mark Minnillo  
Roger DiPaolo  
Susan & Gerald Crew  
Tasheena Huestis  
Tyler Poelstra

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Streams/ Fisheries .....	6
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The following comment extracts were received during the public comment period for the Preliminary Best Interest Finding/ Draft Forest Land Use Plan for the East Charley Timber Sale. Copies of the submitted comments are available upon request:

Commenter	Comment	Response
	<b>General Timber Sale Input</b>	
Roger DiPaolo	The outcome of the letters, decision of the commissioner, and the actual logging company has been wonderful so far [Kos East] curious as to why my wife and I did not receive the [East Charley] PBIF?	E-mail notice of the sale was sent to your address on or about June 16, 2024. Comment noted, no change required.
Louise DiPaolo	The outcome of the letters, decision of the commissioner, and the actual logging company has been wonderful so far. Curious as to why my husband and I did not receive the PBIF by email as others had in the city. We both are on record for having sent comment letters on SSE-1384-K.	Comment noted, no change required.
Tasheena Huestis, Gerald Crew, SE AK Marine Transport	<p>The owners and operators of SE AK MARINE TRANSPORT and Rogue Wave Towing LLC, would like to voice our support for this logging project.</p> <p>This is a good opportunity for the State of Alaska to have a professional outfit handle the business end of this timber sale with Papac Logging already staged to get it done, while simultaneously giving the local economy in Southeast a much-needed boost.</p>	Comment noted, no change required.
Tyler Poelstra, City of Edna Bay	We would like to reiterate our thanks to the Division of Forestry for hearing those concerns and selecting an alternative for the Kosciusko East Timber Sale SSE-1384-K, and the current East Charley Timber Sale SSE-1386-K that does not include coming through the heart of the Edna Bay subdivision to facilitate transport for the timber.	Comment noted, no change required.
Tyler Poelstra, individual	As with other sales proposed by Division of Forestry, I am not opposed to this one. I support the local jobs it will provide and appreciate that Papac Timber and associates have been friendly and cooperative neighbors during their activities in and around Edna Bay.	Comment noted, no change required.

Commenter	Comment	Response
Kate Lankford, Papac Alaska Logging, Inc.	Please proceed with the East Charley Timber Sale SSE-1386-K. As the current operator of the Kosciusko GNA sale, we are already staged and easily readied to start the next job. Thus, removing excessive mobilization costs. We currently employ 5 local community members and intend to continue doing so, as long as we are working in the area. Our camp cook does buy from the local grocery store and the timber felling company rents housing from the community.	Comment noted, no change required.
Sue Crew	Jere Crew and myself, residents of Edna Bay for over 20 years, have no objections to the timber sale as described and look forward to the economic boost these sales provide in Edna Bay.	Comment noted, no change required.
<b>Land Use/ Classification</b>		
Roger DiPaolo	It appears that the logging plans for Southeast State Forest (SESF) in this harvest actually extend outside of the State Forest boundaries to the south in the direction of the populated area of Edna Bay and includes a few streams that flow down into the residential area. We are confused as to how this came about and is it just a mistake on the map? If it's not a mistake how is this allowed?	The land classification to the south of the State Forest was established during the development of the Prince of Wales Area Plan. The resulting land classification reflects a transition area for other resource use that has traditionally occurred to the north such as timber harvesting. The classification process allocates specific resource use for parcels of public land in the interest of multiple use management overall; classification generally does not prohibit specific use if the identified use is not substantially diminished. The defining line between the classifications is an arbitrary delineation based on the public land subdivision system, not specific habitat or resource values that occur north or south of the line. The ADF&G has not identified the portion of the proposed timber sale south of the line as detrimental to the intent of the Habitat classification.
Louise DiPaolo	Maybe there is an error in the green boundaries of the logging plans for Southeast State Forest (SESF). It appears that the PBIF is including other lands owned by other entities. How can that happen?	
Tyler Poelstra, individual	I strongly object to the Division of Forestry's overage on the South end of the proposed sale area. Legally established boundaries play a crucial role in ensuring fair consideration for all stakeholders, including locals who make decisions about property placement, sales, and property values. The overage not only encroaches upon essential water sources but	

Commenter	Comment	Response
	also extends into areas visible from the subdivision roads.	
	<b>Road Management</b>	
Roger DiPaolo	Road 1525000 was a rough pass roughly noted on plat maps before 2024. Now it is wide, well surfaced, with excellent rain drainage. If possible, could the new roads created on the lands being harvested off of the Federal Road 15200000 on this PBIF be left accessible to local residents after the logging is completed.	Comment noted, no change required.
Louise DiPaolo	Road 1525000 was a rough pass roughly noted on plat maps before 2024. Now it is wide, well surfaced, with excellent rain drainage.  Accessibility to the new roads on the lands being harvested off of the Federal Road 15200000 on this PBIF after the logging is completed. This would be appreciated.	
Tyler Poelstra, City of Edna Bay	As noted in the Best Interest Finding, we would like to see roads identified in this sale remain open to the best of Division of Forestry's ability.	
Tasheena Huestis, Gerald Crew, SE AK Marine Transport	This project is in the best interest for Edna Bay as it will give Papac the incentive to continue improving neglected roads. Papac's crew has made drastic improvements already and it's apparent that this crew takes pride in their work.	Comment noted, no change required.
	<b>Traffic Safety/ Existing Traffic Access</b>	
Tyler Poelstra, individual	Commend the Division of Forestry for selecting Alternative 1, utilizing the shortest route to the marine access facility and preventing truck traffic through the Edna Bay subdivision	Comment noted, no change required.

Commenter	Comment	Response
	<b>Specific Route Discussion</b>	
Kate Lankford, Papac Alaska Logging, Inc.	Our preference would be the Haul Route #2, largely due to the hassle of overcrowding the MAF and shuffle over to the LTF delays production. Also, because the proposed road improvements made would have lasting benefits to the community once the job was completed.	Comment noted, no change required.
	<b>Streams/ Fisheries</b>	
Roger DiPaolo/ Louise Dipaolo	<p>Car Wash springs community drinking water supply we were hoping to see the outcome of the watershed dye testing. The residents of Edna Bay have been under the assumption that this test would definitely occur before any work would be carried out at the timber sale site</p> <p><u>Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan</u>, adopted in November 2000, on page two of the introduction, under the general framework of the plan states: “State land will also be managed to protect access and public resources. Types or resources to be protected include, but are not limited to habitat, recreation, water quality, anchorages, <u>watersheds</u>, scenery and trails.” Several watershed streams come to the bay through residential yards and supply fire ponds and household water.</p>	<p>The USFS contracted for watershed analysis of the area to the north of Edna Bay in 2010 as part of studying karst hydrology on Kosciusko Island in preparation for future young growth management on the island and the Tongass as a whole (Kovarik, 2010). The 2010 tests focused on the Community Spring (AKA “Car Wash Spring”) and “Two Car Spring”. In 2014, several members of the community of Edna Bay, the USFS, and the Ozark Underground Laboratory conducted additional trace, flow and related tests to delineate the two springs as well as several smaller springs on the west side of the bay (Aley, 2014). There is little to no surface water connection to any of these springs from the timber units. “Community Spring” emerges from a crack in the hillside midway from the 1520/1525 junction to the USFS Marine Access Facility to the east and crosses the road in several large culverts. The Community Spring AKA “Carwash” has a pipe in it that residents typically draft water from.</p> <p>A subsurface flow route was revealed by the two studies’ dye traces between surface sink holes and the springs that emerge on the north shore of Edna Bay. Based on the work by Aley and Kovack, the northwest quarter and westerly aspect of the East Charley timber sale area drain to Charley Creek while a portion of the east half of the sale area drains to the “Two Car” Spring. Streams and springs in nearby</p>
Tyler Poelstra, City of Edna Bay	Has a dye test been done from the headwaters of areas like Car Wash Springs and other streams that are used daily by residents? If so, can you share those results? Testing would offer peace of mind for the City and residents who use these water resources.	

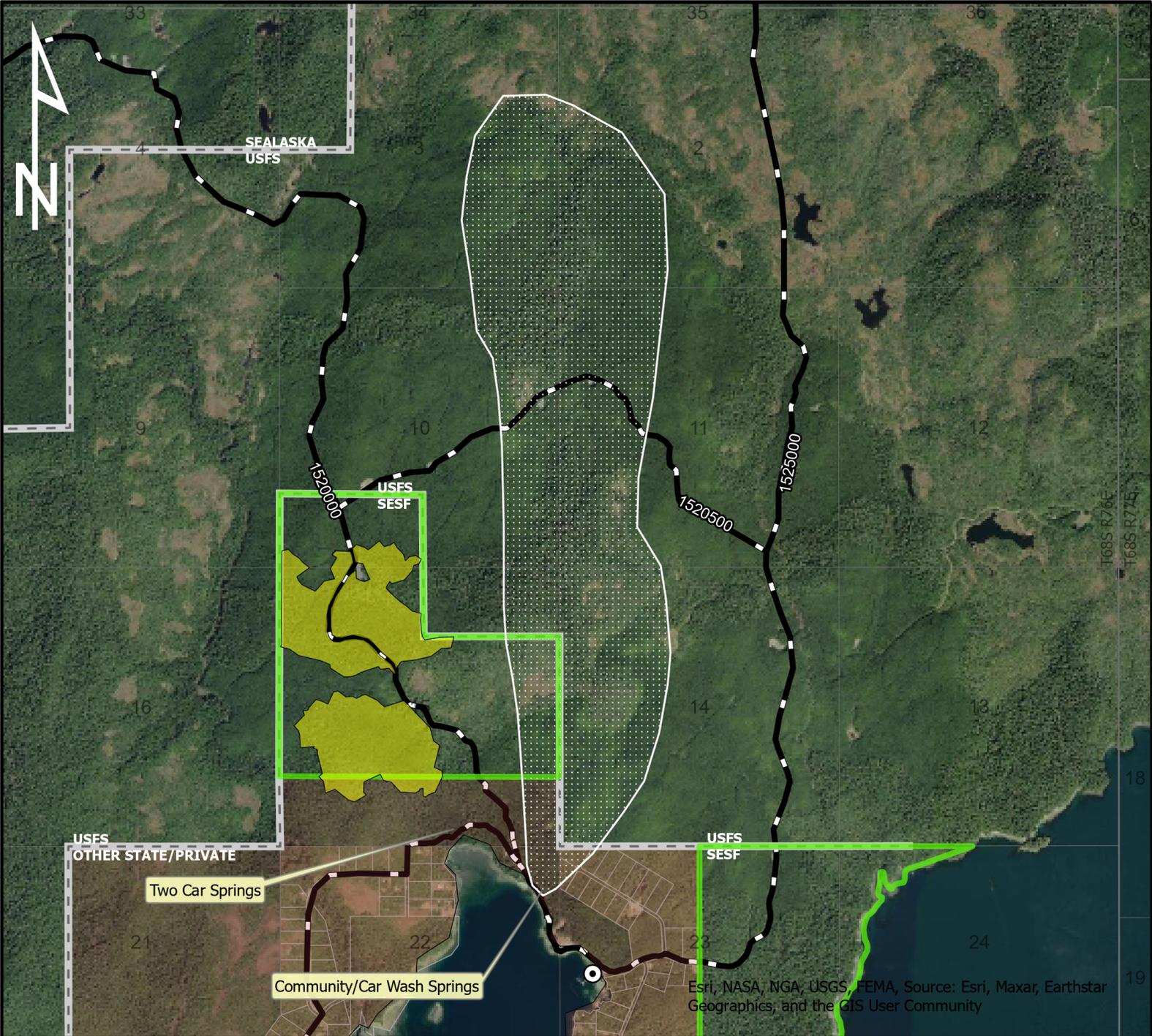
Commenter	Comment	Response
Tyler Poelstra, individual	<p>However, I have specific concerns related to this sale’s proximity to homes, watersheds, and viewsheds within our community. Given the karst nature of the watersheds, I request a comprehensive dye test study before proceeding. The South half of the hill slated for harvest contains karsts, above-ground streams, and water systems that emerge from caves. I worry about potential negative impacts on water quality or diversion, especially since our community relies on these year-round streams.</p>	<p>residential settings are substantially distanced from the above documented subsurface flow paths.</p> <p>“Two Car” Creek emerges from the hillside north of the steel modular bridge on the 1520 Road just west of the 1520/1525 junction. The creek is a cataloged anadromous stream and is infrequently used as a water source due to access. “Two Car” Creek does not have a pipe for withdrawal.</p> <p>The DOF used LiDAR to indicate additional sinkhole locations and the slopes inclined to shed water towards these subsurface features. Field activities confirmed the topography and the locations of the significant sinkholes. The dye tests indicate that Community spring’s watershed is to the east of the sale area and is not likely to be negatively influenced by the timber sale. (See “Car Wash Spring Map” at the end of Appendix D.)</p> <p>The dye traces and the topography’s aspect indicate that subsurface water from the eastern side of the sale area is draining to the “Two Car” Spring that is to the west of the Community Spring. The major topography and surface drainage evidence on the western sale half indicates most of the drainage movement is westly towards Charley Creek. It is expected that overall flow in these two systems will change in volume and intensity post-harvest.</p> <p>The increased radiant heat and the open nature of a clearcut may increase evaporation potential during sunny portions of the year. Shallow soils will absorb some precipitation but generally will transfer precipitation though them due to the wet climate. The characteristics of the flow may be more abrupt relative to precipitation due to the decrease in interception potential associated with vegetation (not as much vegetation will be present for water to collect on). Transpiration (water vapor movement out of plants) will also be diminished for a period and thus also contribute to increased flow until tree regeneration has reached crown</p>

Commenter	Comment	Response
		<p>closure at which point flow response and quantity will diminish back to preharvest conditions. This cycle of flow volume to pre harvest level typically takes 20-30 years. Given the size of the watersheds, the depth of soil and cover types and the amount of timber removed, the flow quantities realized are not expected to be significantly different at Car Wash Spring or Charley Creek.</p> <p>FRPA best management practices (BMPs) have a track record of being adequate to maintain surface water quality on other similar sites. These BMPs are required statutorily as well as contractually. Through contract performance standards, logging and road building will avoid disturbance of the ground cover adjacent to the identified karst holes and depositing slash in karst holes. Roads within the sale will be constructed and managed to maintain existing drainage patterns and ground cover characteristics.</p>
Mark Minnillo, ADF&G	<p>ADF&amp;G reviewed the maps included with the PBIF as well as with the Atlas and Catalog of Anadromous Waters. Two non-anadromous tributaries to Charley Creek, one greater than 12% and one less than 12%, are located within the harvest area. Best Management Practices including split yarding, directional felling, removal of logging debris, and site-specific crossings approval by DOF will be apply. No Fish Habitat permits will be required from ADF&amp;G.</p>	Comment noted, no change required.
	<b>Wildlife</b>	
Tyler Poelstra, City of Edna Bay	<p>We do object to the precedent of including 12 acres in this sale that lies outside the State Forest Boundaries. Unexpected timber harvest around the community raises concerns for watershed impact, animal habitat dislocation, and the impact these random changes will create to traditional subsistence uses. We respectfully request the Division of Forestry stay within the established</p>	<p>The ADF&amp;G has not identified the portion of the proposed timber sale south of the line as detrimental to the intent of the Habitat classification. Comment noted, no change required.</p>

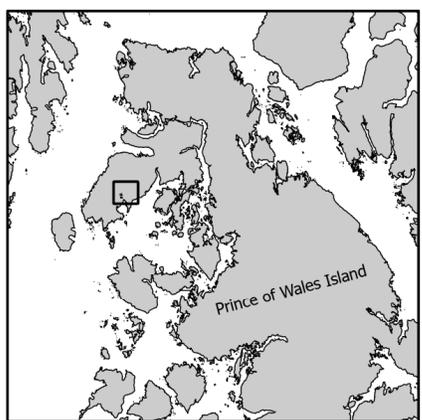
Commenter	Comment	Response
	State Forest boundaries for current and future timber harvest activities.	
Tyler Poelstra, individual	[Overage on the South end of proposed sale area] poses a threat to critical bear habitat where I have personally witnessed bears denning under trees within the old growth habitat. Respectfully, I request your advocacy for preserving this vital area and urge the Division of Forestry to adhere to the Southeast State Forestry land boundaries.	
Kate Lankford, Papac Alaska Logging, Inc.	We support local subsistence access for the local community, post-sale: firewood, hunting, berry-picking, etc.	Comment noted, no change required.
Mark Minnillo, ADF&G	<p>ADF&amp;G Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) staff do not have any records of known black bear or wolf dens in the proposed timber sale area.</p> <p><i>(DWC cites Wildlife Analysis Area 1525 as the location of 60% of deer harvested by Edna Bay residents in the last decade. Describes revegetation and deer population patterns following clearcut harvest, including several scholarly citations.)</i> DWC recommends treating slash or piling it to increase deer access to forage and for hunters to access deer. If slash is deep, its difficult for deer to access forage and for deer hunters to access deer. Bucking up slash so it touches the ground is an effective way of speeding up its degradation. If slash remains above the ground, it lasts much longer, impeding access longer. Another way to improve access is to pile slash. Piling and burning slash is a common method used in drier climates to address slash. Burning is a challenge in the rainforest environment, but piling the slash improves access to forage for deer, and hunters ability to move through an area recently clearcut.</p>	Comment noted, no change required.

Commenter	Comment	Response
	<i>Map of Wildlife Analysis Areas of Price of Wales and surrounding islands attached</i>	

Attachments: Appendix D Car Wash Springs Map.



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles  
 Area Map 1 in = 1/2 MILE



Vicinity Map 1 in = 32 miles

Legend	
	Proposed Harvest Unit
	Car Wash Spring
	Recharge Area (Aley, 2015)
	Southeast State Forest (SESF)
	Other State/Private Land
	Subdivision
	System Road
	Property Line
	Public Boat Dock

## APPENDIX D SSE-1386-K EAST CHARLEY TIMBER SALE CAR WASH SPRINGS MAP



**Appendix E East Charley Timber Sale Forest Land Use Plan SSE-1386-K**

**State of Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
**Division of Forestry & Fire Protection**



**Coastal Region-Southeast Area Office**  
**Forest Land Use Plan**

**East Charley Timber Sale**  
**SSE-1386-K**

**July 2024**

## **Abbreviations**

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
BIF	Best interest finding
DMLW	Division of Mining, Land and Water
DOF	Division of Forestry & Fire Protection
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FRPA	Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act
FYSTS	Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales
MBF	Thousand board feet
OHA	Office of History and Archeology
POG	Productive old growth
POW	Prince of Wales
POWIAP	Prince of Wales Island Area Plan
ROW	Right-of-way
SESF	Southeast State Forest
SESFMP	Southeast State Forest Management Plan
UA	University of Alaska
USFS	United States Forest Service

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## I. Introduction

Project File Number: SSE-1386-K

Division of Forestry & Fire Protection Office: Southeast  
Area Forester: Greg Staunton  
Forest Practices Geographic Region (AS 41.17.950): Region I

This Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) covers proposed forest operations on approximately 201 acres of land on Kosciusko Island, approximately 1/2 mile to the north of the community of Edna Bay. It is intended to provide the best available information regarding the proposed harvest of timber, and management of other non-timber uses in compliance with AS 38.05.112 and AS 41.17.060, and must be adopted by the DNR before the proposed activity can occur.

This Draft Forest Land Use Plan is for timber sale(s) which have been determined to be in the best interest of the state pursuant to AS 38.05.035 (e) and AS 38.05.945. This FLUP does not determine whether or not to access and sell timber within the timber sale area, nor the method of sale. Those decisions have been made previously in the Best Interest Finding and are not appealable under this FLUP.

This Forest Land Use Plan is for timber sale(s) for which a Preliminary Best Interest Finding was concurrently out for review. A final best interest finding must be completed prior to adoption of a FLUP pursuant to AS 38.05.035 (e) and AS 38.05.945;

This Forest Land Use Plan is for timber to be harvested that does not require a final finding pursuant to AS 38.05.035 (e) and notification under AS 38.05.945.

A draft of this plan was distributed to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) for their review and comments relevant to the consistency of this proposed project with the statutes governing forest land use plans (AS 38.05.112) and the requirements of the Alaska Forest Resources & Practices Act (AS 41.17) and its Regulations (11 AAC 95).

This Forest Land Use Plan was made available for public comments with the Preliminary Best Interest Finding; the review period ended on July 15, 2024. After public and agency review of the draft FLUP, the DNR reviewed comments (Best Interest Finding Appendix D) and made no substantive changes to the Forest Land Use Plan operational content.

This Forest Land Use Plan is procedurally adopted by the Department of Natural Resources with the BIF decision. Site specific compliance with the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and the Regulations, as well as the Final Finding for this proposed project are reflected in this Forest Land Use Plan and will be implemented in the Timber Sale Contract.

An eligible person affected by this decision, and who provided timely written comment or public to the department, may request reconsideration of the decision to the DNR Commissioner per AS 44.37.011 and 11 AAC 02.

Other Documents are referenced in this FLUP. This timber sale is designed to be consistent with the management intent of the following documents:

- Alaska Forest Resources & Practices Act
- Southeast State Forest Management Plan
- Prince of Wales Island Area Plan
- East Charley Timber Sale Best Interest Finding SSE-1386-K

The administrative record for this sale is maintained at the Division of Forestry & Fire Protection Southeast Area Office filed as SSE-1386-K.

**A. Legal description**

Sections 10 and 15, Township 68 South, Range 76 East, Copper River Meridian (CRM). The sale area is found within the Craig D-5 NW USGS quadrangle. See also maps in Appendix A.

**B. Operational Period**

Calendar years 2024-2025

**C. Timber Disposal**

- Timber will be sold and will have a contract administrated by the State.
- Timber will be available to the public; permits obtained by the public will be issued by the State.
- Other

**D. Objectives and Summary**

1. To follow the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' (ADNR) constitutional mandate to encourage the development of the State's renewable resources, making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest;
2. To help the State's economy by providing royalties to the State in the form of stumpage receipts, an infusion to the State's economy through wages, purchases, jobs, and business.
3. To help the local economy of the communities within southern Southeast Alaska by creating additional jobs due to the combination of road building, logging, trucking and potentially milling.

## II. Affected Land Owners/Jurisdictions

### A. State

Activity on ownership:	Access Easement	Harvest	Written Representative Approval
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Southeast State Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other state land managed by DNR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> University of Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> School Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### B. Other Land Interests

Land Interest, Representative: USFS Road Reservations, USFS District Ranger and Engineering Staff

## III. Harvest Methods, Silvicultural Actions, and Management of Non-timber Resources

Forest operations will be designed to:

- Protect fish habitat and water quality in compliance with the best management practices in 11 AAC 95.260-.370,
- Manage for the other land uses and activities identified in AS 41.17.060 and the Best Interest Finding for this timber sale, and
- Ensure prompt reforestation and maintenance of site productivity in compliance with AS 41.17.060(c) and 11 AAC 95 .375-.390.

Harvest and Silvicultural Methods:

- The silvicultural actions are described in this document, and no prescription was written or is necessary.
- A silvicultural prescription has been written and is attached to this document in Appendix B.

**A. Timber Stand Description and History**

Timber type is primarily a mix of young-growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock and with a minor component of old-growth western hemlock and western redcedar. Most of the stand was logged in the 1940's. Adjacent young growth stands were previously harvested during the mid-1960's and have influence growth on the edges.

**B. Timber Harvest Activities**

Timber Harvest Activities are displayed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Timber Harvest Activities**

Unit-Setting ID	Acres	Topography	Silvicultural Action	Logging Method
1	61	Irregular Slopes	Even-aged Management utilizing a clear-cut system	Shovel Logging
2	51	Irregular Slopes	Even-aged Management utilizing a clear-cut system	Shovel Logging
3	89	Irregular Slopes	Even-aged Management utilizing a clear-cut system	Shovel Logging
Total	201			

**C. Site Preparation**

Site preparation will not be necessary. There will be sufficient soil disturbance by logging to forego the need for additional ground scarification.

Site preparation will be implemented and described in Table 2:

**Table 2. Site Preparation**

Unit ID	Acres	Site Preparation Method	Date of Completion
		Not Applicable	

**D. Slash Abatement**

Potential for insect infestations caused by slash accumulations exists. Slash abatement for controlling infestations will be implemented as required by 11 AAC 95.370.

Scatter slash; accumulations will be kept to less than 2 feet in height. The operator will use slash for puncheon in shovel logging trails to protect soil from displacement, erosion and compaction.

- Slash will be disposed of by the operator  Slash will be disposed of by the State
- Other - method of slash disposal:  removal off site  crushing or grinding  burning
- Burn permits necessary from DOF and DEC to be acquired.
- The operator will contact the DOF local area office prior to ignition of debris.

**E. Soil Stability / Erosion / Mass Wasting**

- Maximum percent slopes are ≤50%
- Maximum percent slopes are >50%

Percentage of sale area with slopes >50%: 0%

Maximum percent slopes: 45%

Steeper slopes all located on short, isolated pitches less than 100 feet length on karst bed rock formations.

- There are no indicators of unstable areas.
- Indicators of unstable areas were identified and will be mitigated by actions indicated below.

**F. Timber Harvest—Surface Water Protection**

- There are no streams or lakes abutting or within a harvest unit.
- Known surface waters and protection measures are described in Table 3 below. *Locations are included in the operational map in the Appendices.*

**Table 3. Protection for Known Surface Waters**

Unit	Waterbody Name	AS 41.17.950 Classification	ADF&G AWC #	Required Riparian Protection	Site-specific actions to minimize impacts on riparian area
2	None	Tributary to Anadromous <12%	Tributary to 103-90-10580 Charley Creek	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPS)	Split yarding, directional felling, removal of logging debris from waters, site specific crossing approval of DOF.
3	None	Tributary to Anadromous >12%	Tributary to 103-90-10580 Charley Creek	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPS)	Split yarding, directional felling, removal of logging debris from waters, site specific crossing approval of DOF.

Surface waters listed above were reviewed by the Department of Fish and Game:

- During the timber sale planning process
- During the agency review conducted for the Best Interest Finding for this sale
- During the drafting of this Forest Land Use Plan
- Stream Crossings (Title 16) Permits are needed per ADF&G Division of Habitat

Surface waters listed above were reviewed by the Department of Environmental Conservation:

- During the timber sale planning process
- During the agency review conducted for the Best Interest Finding for this sale
- During the drafting of this Forest Land Use Plan

Non-classified surface waters are subject to applicable BMPs in 11 AAC 95.

Notes: Significant perennial surface water was not observed overall. Occasional short intermittent channel evidence tributary to the mapped streams.

### **G. Wildlife Habitat**

- Wildlife species and allowances for their important habitats were addressed in writing by the Department of Fish & Game during the Best Interest Finding review.
- Wildlife species and allowances for their important habitats were addressed in writing by the Department of Fish & Game during the drafting of this Forest Land Use Plan.

Silvicultural practices to be applied to minimize impacts to wildlife habitat or wildlife management:

- Timber retention - concentrations of timber surrounding harvest units, or interspersed within harvest units to provide cover.
- Snag Retention- snags or isolated trees left for cavity nesting species.
- Large Woody Debris – concentrations of downed timber or logging debris interspersed within harvest units to provide cover left on site.
- Other actions

Notes: Snag Retention will be applied only when practical to prevent unnecessary hazard trees around operations.

### **H. Cultural and Historical Resource Protection**

- This project was reviewed by the State Historic and Preservation Office (SHPO).
- No artifacts have been reported within the project area(s).
- Known or likely sites have been identified and a mitigation plan is in place. (Describe the mitigation actions.)

### **I. Other Resources Affected by Timber Harvest and Management**

- There are other resources and areas of concern besides surface water, fish habitat, and wildlife

habitat that may be affected. Mitigations actions were addressed in the Best Interest Finding.

**Table 4. Other Affected Resources / Areas of Concern**

Impacted Resource	Reviewing Agency	Impact/ Mitigation Actions
Karst	DOF	Maintain soil stability, minimize and remove introduced logging slash from identified karst depressions.

- There are no affected resources or areas of concern other than surface water, fish habitat, and wildlife habitat, which are addressed in this Forest Land Use Plan.

**J. Reforestation**

Harvest type as it relates to reforestation requirement:

Notes: Even-aged management

- Clearcut
- Region I: Partial Harvest leaving more than 50% live basal area (11 AAC 95.375(b)(3))
- Region II or III: Partial Harvest relying on residual trees to result in a stocking level that meets standards of 11 AAC 95.375(b)(4).

Season of harvest:

- Winter harvest only
- Non-winter harvest only
- All-season harvest

Regeneration type:

- Natural regeneration

List species: Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*).

- Coppice
- Artificial regeneration
- Seeding: Species and source of seed (general vicinity location of seed source)

Planting: Species: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of proposed planting: \_\_\_\_\_

Source of seedlings (location of seed source): \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Roads and Crossing Structures

##### A. Road Design, Construction, and Maintenance

Roads will be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent significant adverse impacts on water quality and fish habitat (AS 41.17.060(b)(5)), and site productivity (AS 41.17.060(c)(5)). Roads will comply with the best management practices in the Forest Resources and Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95.285 – 95.335). All roads used in this timber sale will conform at a minimum to the Division of Forestry Road Standards, site specific design may supersede this standard and will typically specified and applied through the timber sale contract.

Roads or other means required for the access and removal of this timber from the harvest area(s) or unit(s) are listed in Table 5A and 5B.

**Table 5A. Road Reconstruction and Use**

Road ID	Segment	Harvest Unit	Mile**	Road Class	Constructed and Maintained By	Construction Objective
1520000	All used	All	1.45	Existing	Purchaser	Reestablish a maintainable surface, drainage and clearing limits, refurbish turnouts
1525000	All used	All	0.35	Existing	Purchaser	Reestablish a maintainable surface, drainage and clearing limits, refurbish turnouts
1520097	All used	1	0.13	Existing	Purchaser	Reestablish a maintainable surface, drainage and clearing limits, refurbish turnouts
1520098	All used	2	0.18	Existing	Purchaser	Reestablish a maintainable surface, drainage and clearing limits, refurbish turnouts
Total			2.11			

**Table 5B. New Road Construction and Use**

Road ID	Segment	Harvest Unit	Mile**	Road Class	Maximum Grade %	Constructed By	Maintained By
1520-100	All	3	0.36	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-110	All	3	0.27	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-120	All	3	0.12	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-130	All	3	0.09	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-140	All	1	0.06	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-150	All	1	0.05	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-160	All	2	0.04	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
1520-170	All	2	0.08	Spur	12	Purchaser	Purchaser
Total			1.07				

Road Class is as defined in the DOF Road Standards.

\*Note: Roads must be less than 20% grade per 8 AAC 61.1060 Additional Logging Standards.

\*\* One station equals 100 feet. One mile equals 5,280 feet.

Notes:

**B. Road Erosion / Mass Wasting**

Maximum percent side slopes of roads: 40%

Maximum percent side slopes are ≤50%

Maximum percent side slopes are >50%

There are no indicators of unstable areas where roads will be constructed.

Indicators of unstable areas were identified and will be mitigated by actions indicated below:

**Table 6. Road Erosion Control Risk and Mitigation**

Road ID	Segment	Mile/ Station or Point Label	Identified Erosion Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation
All	--	--	None	<i>Low</i>	Closure end of harvest (waterbars, cross drains)

**C. Crossing Structures**

Are you removing or replacing drainage structures?  YES  NO

- Upgrade an existing drainage structure on the 1520000. A 24”CPP will be installed 0.51 miles from the 1520/1525 junction to carry intermittent surface flow from the east across the road along with ditch relief.

No crossing structures are needed within the project area.

Crossing structures will be placed in access roads as described in the table below:

**Table 7. Required Drainage and Crossing Structures on Known Surface Waters**

Road ID	Segment	Mile/ Station or Point Label	Bridge Length (ft.) or Culvert Diameter (in.)	Structure Type	AS 41.17.950 Stream Classification	ADF&G AWC Number	Duration of crossing structure in place

**D. Road Closure**

Roads constructed for the timber sale that are left open will be subject to maintenance standards under 11 AAC 95. 315. Otherwise, roads constructed for the timber sale will be closed, subject to standards under 11 AAC 95.320.

**Table 8. Road Closures**

Road ID	Segment	Unit	Closure Type All Season/Winter	Estimated Closure Date	Projected Road Use after Timber Harvest
1520-100	10	3	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-100	20	3	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-100	30	3	All Season	End of	Silviculture

Forest Land Use Plan for East Charley Timber Sale, SSE-1386-K

Road ID	Segment	Unit	Closure Type All Season/Winter	Estimated Closure Date	Projected Road Use after Timber Harvest
				Harvest	
1520-110	All	3	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-120	All	3	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-130	All	3	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-140	All	1	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-150	All	1	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-160	All	2	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520-170	All	2	All Season	End of Harvest	Silviculture
1520097	All	1	All Season	End of Harvest	Pit access, Silviculture
1520098	All	2	None	TBD	Silviculture

**E. Material Extraction**

- There will be no material extraction sites in the project area.
- Material extraction and associated overburden disposal will be located outside of riparian areas and muskegs. Material extraction and disposal will be in a manner that prevents runoff from entering surface waters. All material sites will require the submittal of site plans and prior approval of the DOF.
- Other:

**F. Other Resources Affected by Roads or Material Extraction**

List resources other than water, habitat or cultural resources potentially impacted by road construction, and indicate how impacts will be mitigated. Other affected resources could be, but

are not limited to mining claims, scenic areas, recreational trails, etc.

**Table 9. Other Affected Resources**

Impacted Resource	Reviewing Agency	Impact / Mitigation Actions
1525000 Road Public Safety	DOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sight distance or space for passing with turnouts or two-way vehicle traffic.</li> <li>• Sign traffic area and communication plans.</li> <li>• Control purchaser vehicle speeds in contract based on conditions.</li> </ul>
Karst	DOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedimentation to subsurface structures/ Maintain existing drainage patterns and avoid concentrating surface water on the road surfaces.</li> </ul>

**V. Approvals**

This Forest Land Use Plan has been reviewed by the Division of Forestry & Fire Protection and provides the information necessary to be adopted by the Department of Natural Resources as required by AS 38.05.112.



24 JULY 2024

Commissioner ← For  
Department of Natural Resources

Date

If you have any questions, please contact the Southeast Area Office at (907) 225-3070 or e-mail [dnr.dof.sse@alaska.gov](mailto:dnr.dof.sse@alaska.gov).

## **VI. Reconsideration**

An eligible person affected by this decision of the department, and who provided timely written comment to the department, may request reconsideration to the DNR Commissioner per AS 44.37.011 and 11 AAC 02. Any request for reconsideration must be received by the Commissioner's Office within twenty (20) calendar days after issuance of the decision under 11 AAC 02.040. The Commissioner may order or deny a request for reconsideration within thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of the decision. If the Commissioner takes no action on a request for reconsideration within thirty (30) days after issuance of the decision, the request for reconsideration is considered denied. The Commissioner's decision on reconsideration, other than a remand decision, is a final administrative order and decision of the department. An eligible person must first request reconsideration to the Commissioner before seeking relief in superior court. The Alaska State Courts establish its own rules for timely appealing final administrative orders and decisions of the department.

Reconsideration may be mailed or hand-delivered to the DNR Commissioner's Office, 550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1400, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501; or faxed to (907)-269-8918 or sent by electronic mail to [dnr.appeals@alaska.gov](mailto:dnr.appeals@alaska.gov). Reconsideration must be accompanied by the fee established in 11 AAC 05.160(d)(1)(F), which has been set at \$200 under the provisions of 11 AAC 05.160(a)-(b).

If no reconsideration is filed by that date, this decision goes into effect as a final order and decision 30 days from signature.

A copy of 11 AAC 02 is enclosed as part of the Best Interest Finding (Appendix C) and is also available on the department's website at <https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/pdf/DNR-11-AAC-02.pdf>.

If you have any questions, please contact Greg Staunton of the Southeast Area Office at (907) 225-3070 or e-mail [dnr.dof.sse@alaska.gov](mailto:dnr.dof.sse@alaska.gov)

***Appendix A: Timber Sale Maps***

Appendix A1 Vicinity Map (1 page)

Appendix A2 Unit Maps (2 pages)

***Appendix B: Supporting Information***

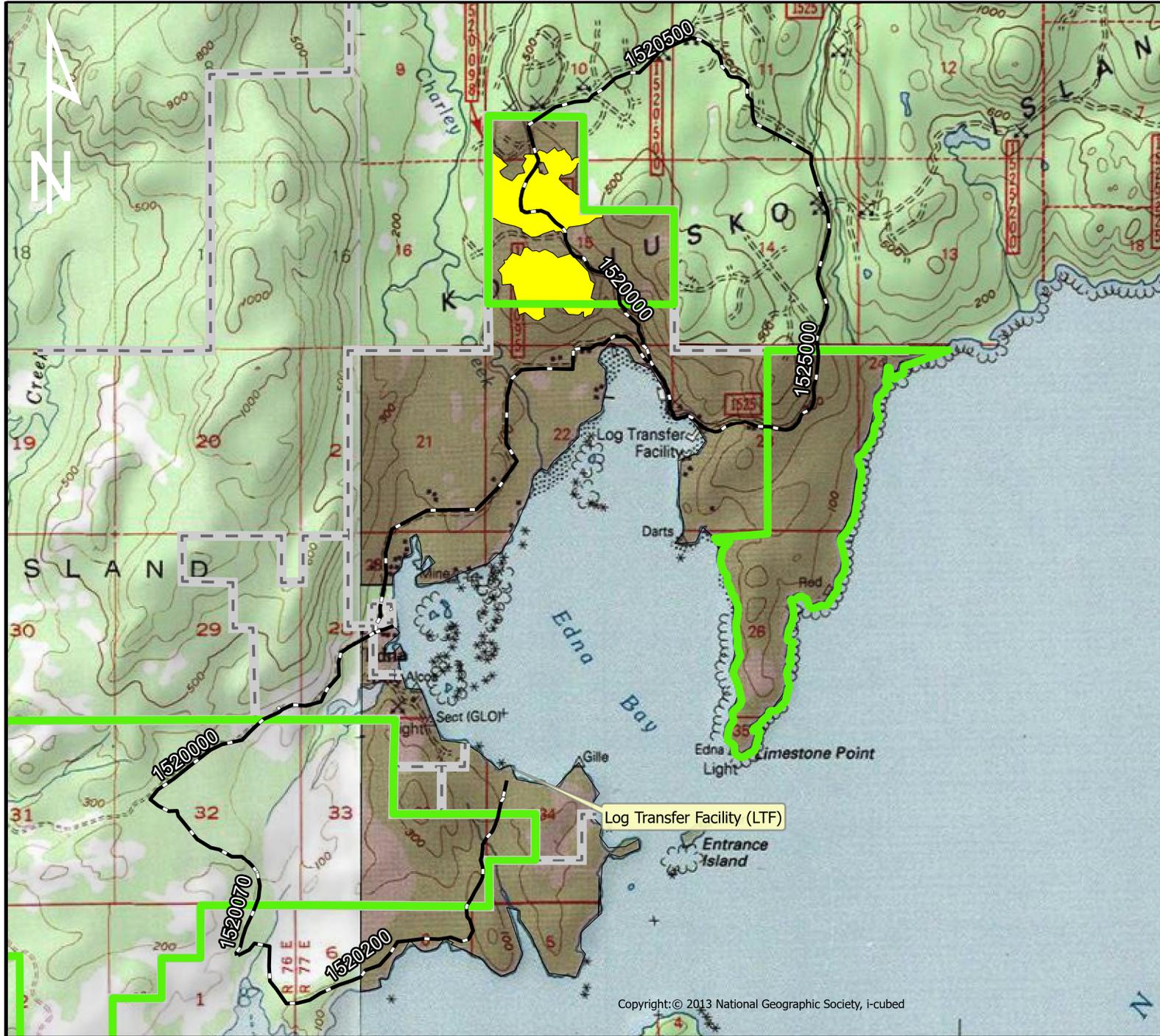
Note: Silvicultural and stand information has also been described in the BIF.

**Alaska Forest Practices and Regulations.**

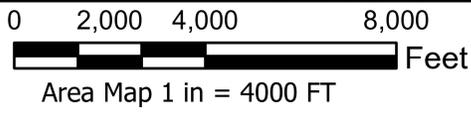
<http://forestry.alaska.gov/forestpractices>

**Forest Road Standards.**

[http://forestry.alaska.gov/Assets/pdfs/resources/forest\\_road\\_standard\\_design\\_20151231.pdf](http://forestry.alaska.gov/Assets/pdfs/resources/forest_road_standard_design_20151231.pdf)

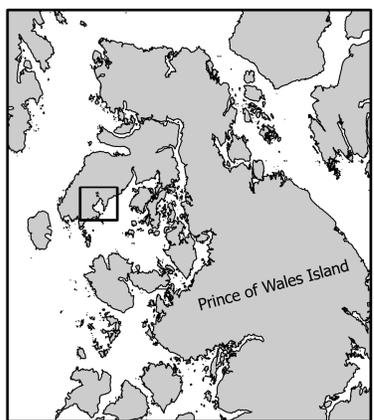


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Township: T68S R76E Section(s): 10, 15  
Copper River Meridian

**APPENDIX A1  
SSE-1386-K  
EAST CHARLEY TIMBER  
SALE  
AREA MAP**

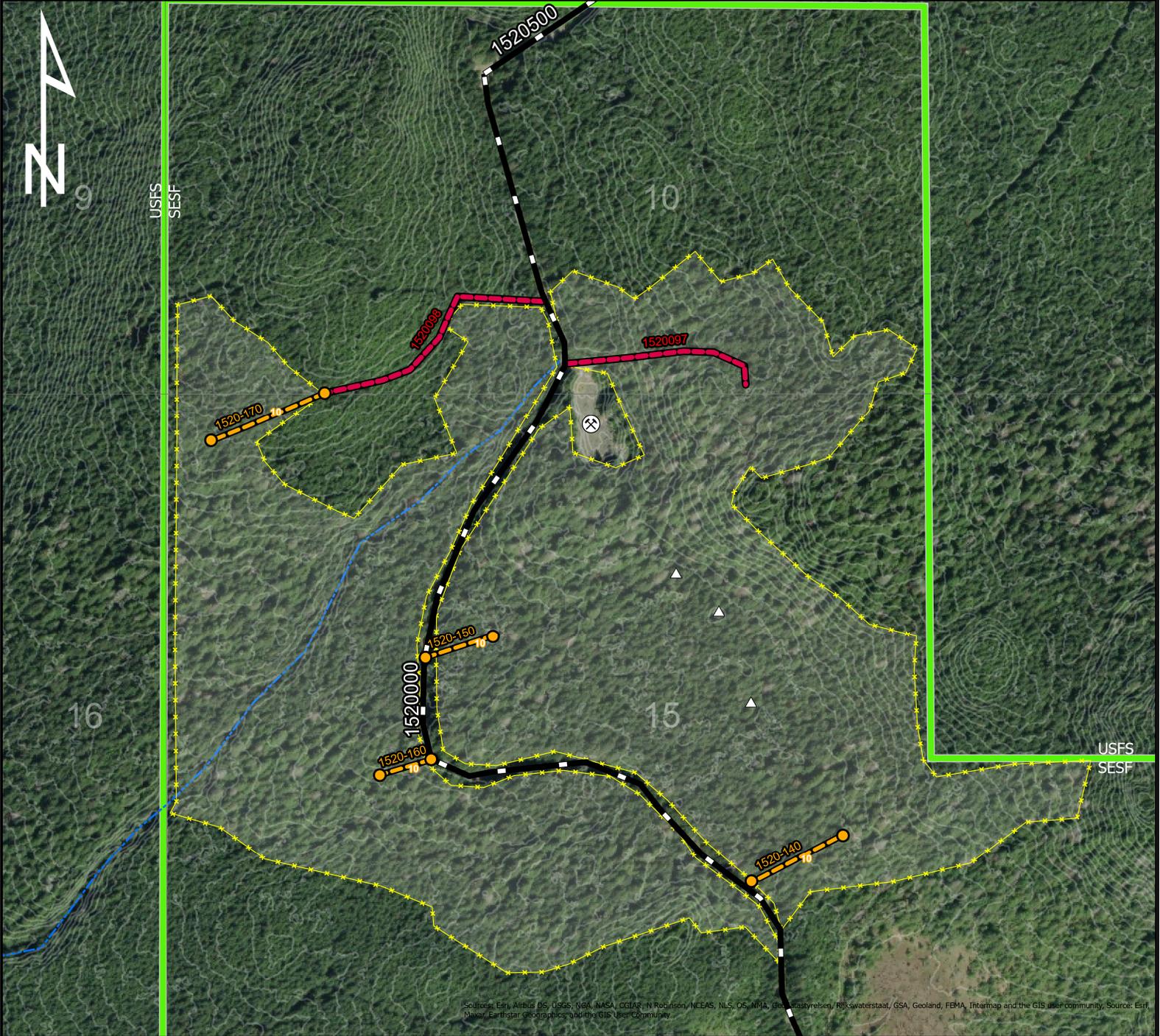


Vicinity Map 1 in = 32 miles

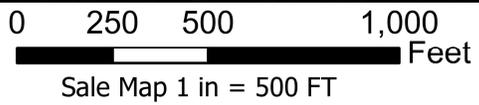
**Legend**

- Proposed Harvest Unit
- Southeast State Forest (SESF)
- Other State/Private Land
- Property Line
- System Road





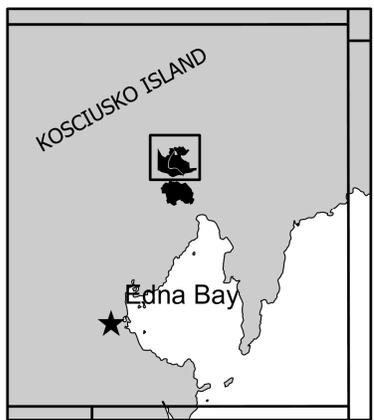
Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGLAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, GeoSwatshyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



Township: T68S R76E Section(s): 10, 15  
Copper River Meridian

Contour Interval = 10 FT  
Source: USFS LIDAR 2018

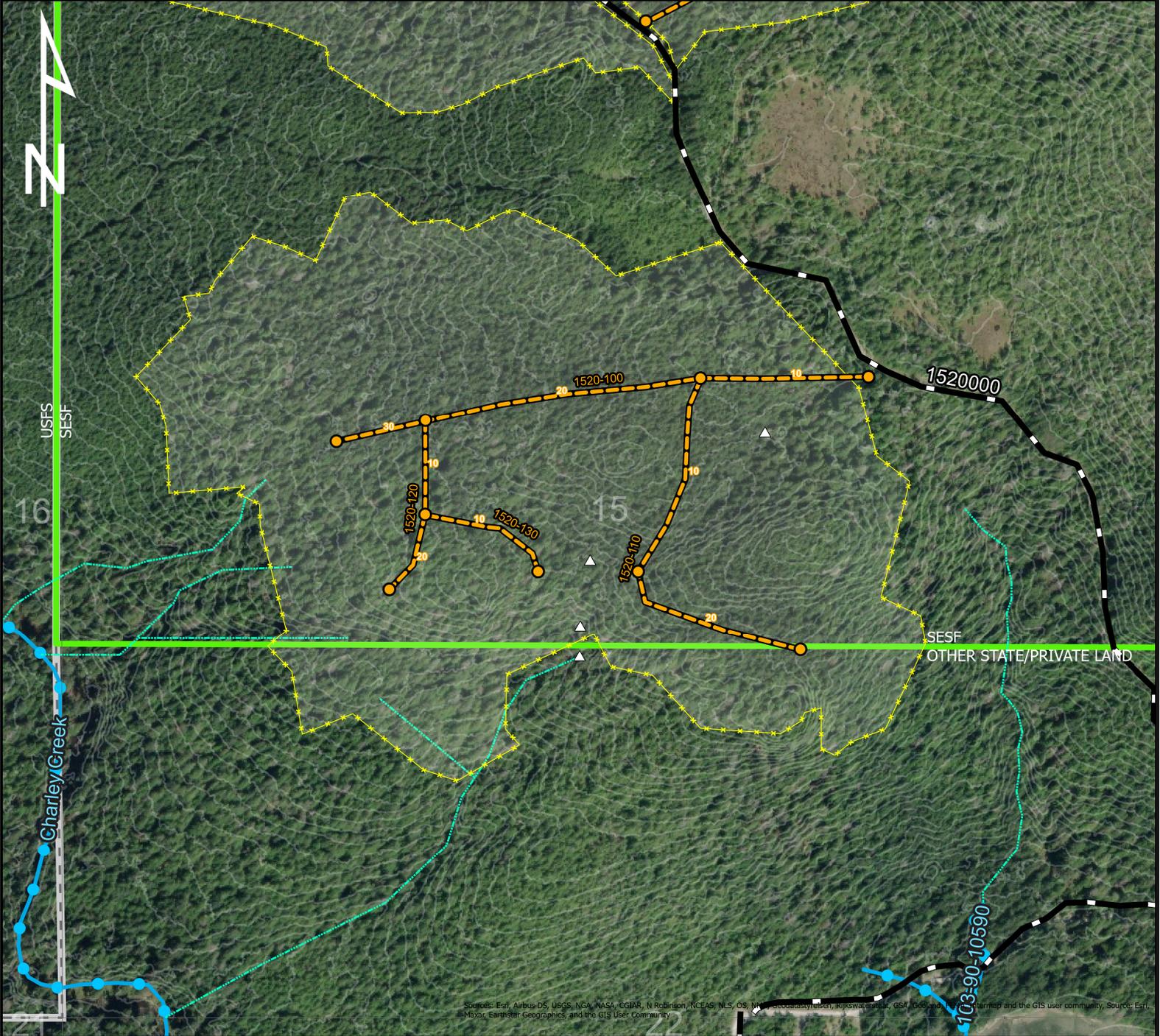
**APPENDIX A2**  
**SSE-1386-K**  
**EAST CHARLEY TIMBER**  
**SALE**  
**MAP 1**



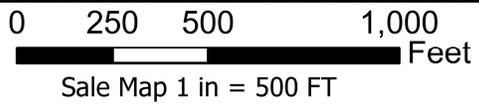
Vicinity Map 1 in = 3 miles

Legend	
	Proposed Harvest Unit
	Southeast State Forest (SESF)
	Karst Sink
	Rock Pit
	Property Line
	System Road
	Proposed Road
	Reconstruction
	Tributary to Anadromous >12%
	Tributary to Anadromous <12%
	Cataloged Anadromous





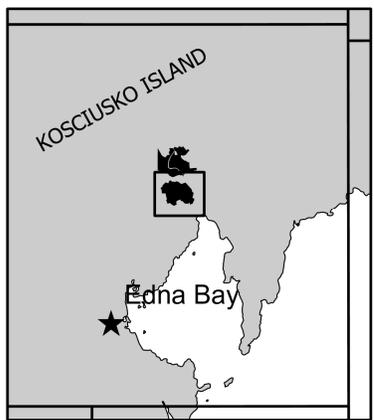
Source: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, M... Geobase, Swisstopo, NIKSWater, IUI, GSA, Geoparc, ... Farmap and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



Township: T68S R76E Section(s): 10, 15  
Copper River Meridian

Contour Interval = 10 FT  
Source: USFS LIDAR 2018

**APPENDIX A2**  
**SSE-1386-K**  
**EAST CHARLEY TIMBER**  
**SALE**  
**MAP 2**



Vicinity Map 1 in = 3 miles

Legend	
	Proposed Harvest Unit
	Southeast State Forest (SESF)
	Karst Sink
	Rock Pit
	Property Line
	System Road
	Proposed Road
	Reconstruction
	Tributary to Anadromous >12%
	Tributary to Anadromous <12%
	Cataloged Anadromous

